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Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, The President General, in Her Washington Office

The President General's Message

October is a month that looms large in the patriotic calendar of the D.A.R., for in that month we celebrate each year the anniversary of the founding of our National Society.

Fifty-five years ago, in October of 1890, a group of patriotic women, including our Founders, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood gathered for the first official meeting of the Society.

Much has happened since that far away day, but it is well always to remember that it took courage and vision to form the society which is so potent in American life today.

Happily, the founding of our Society came in the month in which occurs October 19th when, in 1781, came the capitulation of the British at Yorktown and the end of the American Revolution.

October 19th is now designated as "Yorktown Day" and each year there is a celebration at Yorktown, Va., the "Birthplace of our Republic," and the members of the D.A.R. are specially invited guests.

We should never forget the lessons of Yorktown. After that victory, save for the wisdom of Washington and his comrades, the new nation might not have prospered. Washington knew the value of power. He did not ask it for himself, but only to use it for the good of others and for the weal of the infant Republic he had done so much to create. On the glowing scroll of American heroes, George Washington's name will continue to lead all the rest because of his great unselfishness of soul.

So on Yorktown Day, let us continue to be grateful to George Washington and the valiant souls who stood beside him in that vital moment of our Nation's history.

There is another anniversary in October we should not forget. It is NAVY DAY on October 27th. Side by side with the Army, the Navy has been America's good right hand of defense during the years of our national existence, as well as the great part played in winning this global war.

Yet another day to be remembered, occurs in October. It is Founders Day at Tamassee, which usually follows the meeting of the National Board of Management, when the members of the Board often journey to that school in the mountains of South Carolina. The Pilgrimage was wont to include Kate Duncan Smith, but during war-time restrictions of gasoline, it was not practical to take the long motor trip, which is the only mode of contact. Now that the war is over, and automobiles may be used, it will be a happy privilege to again make those inspiring visits to our schools.

Perhaps I may add a word or two, regarding your work for the fall, which you may find helpful as you plan for the coming year. Several

times I have been asked, "What will we do now about our war program?" With the war over and our men returning to our shores, the hospitals will be crowded for years to come with those in need of rehabilitation and various types of therapy treatments. So we continue in our efforts to break their monotonous existence by contributing individual head-phones in hospitals, even where loud-speakers are already installed; by employing therapists and donating supplies; by providing hospitals with portable carts containing articles from the Post Exchange; by motor launches and many, many other types of equipment designed for the comfort, convenience and relaxation of our incapacitated service men.

Then, too, in some states, our members are finding within the General Hospitals located in their own states, many vital needs which they would be happy to supply. In which case, the checks could be sent by their State Treasurer to the Treasurer General, marked for "War Fund", and returned to the state for the purpose intended. In that way, the State, the National and the War Fund would all be credited with the amount.

So, my dear members, let us go forward in our Post-War Work as zealously as we performed our war work—and with your enthusiasm and inspiration, I feel assured that when we meet in April at Congress, our reports will bring glad tidings of achievement never dreamed of before.

With love and all good wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

May E. Talmadge

MRS. JULIUS TALMADGE,
President General, N.S.D.A.R.



The faith in immortality brings with it the sense of order, tranquillity, steadiness and courage in the present life. It sets us free from mean and cowardly temptations, makes it easier to resist the wild animal passions of lust and greed and cruelty, brings us into eternal relations and fellowships, makes us partners with the wise and good of all the ages, ennobles our earthly patriotism by giving us a heavenly citizenship. Yea, it knits us in bonds of love with the coming generation. It is better than the fountain of youth.—*Anon.*

Foreign Fields That Are Forever America

BY VYLLA P. WILSON



AMERICAN CEMETERY, TULAGI, SOLOMONS ISLANDS

RUPERT BROOKE, English poet of World War One, wrote of a "foreign field that is forever England" because of heroic British dead buried there and thousands of American mothers whose brave sons and other relatives have died in World War Two may well echo this saying by putting the word "American" in instead of "England."

In thousands of small cemeteries on all our battle fronts lie these Sons of America who paid the highest price of all for our victory. Every day the flag they so loved flies over these far away God's Acres. Each man there was buried with the loving care of his comrades and the prayers of his faith were recited over him by armed forces chaplains.

The question of whether our war dead

will be brought home or not rests primarily with their parents and other near relatives just as it did after the first world war. More than seventy-eight thousand Americans then were buried in war cemeteries in Europe and eventually more than half this number were returned to American cemeteries.

Money for the removal of second world war dead to America will be appropriated by Congress soon after it reconvenes and the War and Navy Departments will cooperate with the wishes of relatives. Seventy-nine national cemeteries are to be established in different parts of the country where the men may be reinterred after arriving here.

Of course some of the relatives may feel as did the late President Theodore Roosevelt when his youngest son, Quentin, died

fighting in the air over France in the first world war.

T. R. was asked if he wished his son's body brought back from its grave in France. He quoted from Shakespeare in his reply: "where the tree falls, let it lie."

Now his widow is faced with the same decision. Her son Lt. Col. Kermit Roosevelt died in Alaska and is buried there and her eldest son, Brig. General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., died at the front in France and is buried in an American cemetery there.

To know that the loved one who died for his country lies in a spot hallowed by peace and in communion with other brave souls who fared forth to battle to uphold the ideals and opportunities of their beloved country and to preserve for generations of Americans to come, is of great comfort to mothers and families of those who have fallen in this war.

A small sweet faced woman in a dentist's office in Washington greets the clientele with such a brave front, although her son was reported missing for many months and came to his final resting place in a military cemetery in Belgium. For she knows all about the grave from a Belgium family father and mother and young girl who knew the brave young American flyer, when he was stationed with the American forces near them, and have located his grave and assure the mother that they will continue the practice of keeping flowers on it.

Sweet faced venerable Mrs. George Gordon Seibold, founder of the American Gold Star Mothers Incorporated in the period after the First World War, is taking real concern to comfort the mothers of sons buried on foreign soil and point out how fortunate are those who know that these sons who died for their country are buried with honor and glory in graves that will be forever kept green by the country for whom they fought and the grateful people of the countries in which they fell. Mrs. Seibold's own son, Lt. George Vaughan Seibold, one of the gallant air men of the First World War has no grave as his plane went down in flames over Germany.

In the cemeteries around the globe where the fallen of World War II sleep so peacefully until they can be returned to a permanent resting place in the United States if this be the desire of their families, there is a constant guard of honor. Other sol-

diers, some of whom fought side by side with them, maintain and guard these resting places of their comrades. Every day as they take their places for this sacred duty these men must give a thought and tribute to those who sacrificed life itself for their country.

Every soldier is placed into the grave with great reverence at services attended by his comrades and conducted by an Army Chaplain who carried out the Chaplain's Corps determination that every man shall have a burial service conforming with the religion he subscribed to and comparable with the services which would have taken place in his home town.

"Whether the soldier has gone to his rest in the palm-studded acres under a dazzling African sun, or on the hillside slopes of Italy or in the shrubbery-bordered square on the outskirts of a French village, his grave on foreign soil receives the care and devotion accorded the honored dead in the military cemeteries at home," Colonel Thomas R. Howard, a Theatre Registration Officer for the Mediterranean area said after a tour of duty in his report to Lt. General Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General.

General Eisenhower included a report on the condition of American monuments and cemeteries of the dead of World War One in his birthday congratulations to the General of the Armies John J. Pershing at Walter Reed Hospital. General Eisenhower assured the commander of the AEF in World War One that American monuments and cemeteries appear to be in good condition despite unwarranted depredations by the Germans. General Pershing is chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission. A potent part of the message conveyed a greeting from men of the 1944 AEF who "tread the ground over which you led their fathers 26 years ago."

General Pershing whose interest in the welfare of his men dead or alive has been extended to the men of World War II reads with deep interest the detailed reports submitted to him, especially those based on the findings of our Quartermaster Corps officers attached to General Eisenhower's headquarters, Lt. Colonel Earl F. Secrest and Captain Daniel F. Gibbs, who toured sites of World War monuments after the enemy forces had been driven from the area.



AMERICAN CEMETERY, ST. MERE EGLISE, FRANCE

Because so many of the women and other members of American families who sorrow in this war also have loved ones in those graves of World War One a summary of the condition of cemetery and memorial sites contained in reports will be of interest:

CEMETERIES

Aisne-Marne—Cemetery in excellent condition. War damage dates from 1940 and already reported.

Flanders Field—Cemetery, buildings, lawn, trees and shrubbery kept in excellent condition under adverse circumstances.

Meuse-Argonne—Whole area of 14 acres in excellent condition. Minor damage to entrance pillars and Roman gate from few shots fired by French Forces of the Interior. Damage from American bombing described above.

Oise-Aisne—Some of the marble pillars of the chapel have deteriorated, but granite pillars are on hand to replace them.

St. Mihiel—Cemetery in excellent condi-

tion. Visited by many United States Army personnel recently.

Somme—Crosses in cemetery need cleaning. Supplies for general maintenance badly needed. Cemetery, chapel, trees, shrubbery and grounds in good condition.

Suresnes—Four-hundred-yard wrought-iron grill along the Boulevard Washington in need of painting but paint has been unobtainable locally for the last three years. Cemetery and chapel in excellent condition.

MONUMENTS

Audonarde—Monument in good condition but small park in front of it needs attention.

Bellcourt—Monument and surrounding grounds well kept. Rear of Monument utilized for garden purposes during the war.

Brest—Monument almost completely destroyed.

Cantigny—French caretaker has remained on the job and taken excellent care

of the monument and grounds. Trampling of shrubbery by the enemy previously noted.

Chateau-Thierry — Monument in good condition, hedges and plants well cared for.

Chaumont—Tablet removed by enemy.

Kemmel—Local populace has maintained monument in excellent condition throughout the war.

Montfaucon — War damage in 1940. Otherwise, memorial in excellent condition.

Sommepy—Bronze door has been in Paris since 1940 but memorial in good condition.

Souilly—Tablet still in place and in fair shape.

Tours—Fountain not operating due to bombing but monument and gardens in good condition.

The far flung military operations of World War II caused American soldiers to be stationed or fighting on the soil of more than half a hundred countries often in places little known throughout the world.

The valiant men of the United States now lie in three hundred cemeteries in England, Scotland, Iceland, France, Belgium, Holland, North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Luxembourg, Iran (Persia), Australia, China, Burma, India, and many scattered islands of the Pacific. Some rest in places the names of which were unfamiliar until the war—such as Guadalcanal, Biak, Hollandia, Saipan, Tarawa, Iwo Jima, Okinawa and so on. Despite the natural reluctance to bury our dead on enemy soil, some lie in temporary cemeteries within the borders of Germany and on former Japanese islands. The work of returning them to soil of Allied countries is under way.

The task is a gigantic one for in contrast with World War I when a majority of the cemeteries were within the borders of France, many of the cemeteries of World War II are small and of course in war theatres all over the world.

But this task will be accomplished for this sacred task is the inspiration of the Graves Registration Service working in the wake of battle, in consolidating many of the smaller cemeteries and those isolated burials into larger ones which permit of landscaping and beautifying in keeping with the heroic sacrifice until the men can be brought home.

So these officials of the United States

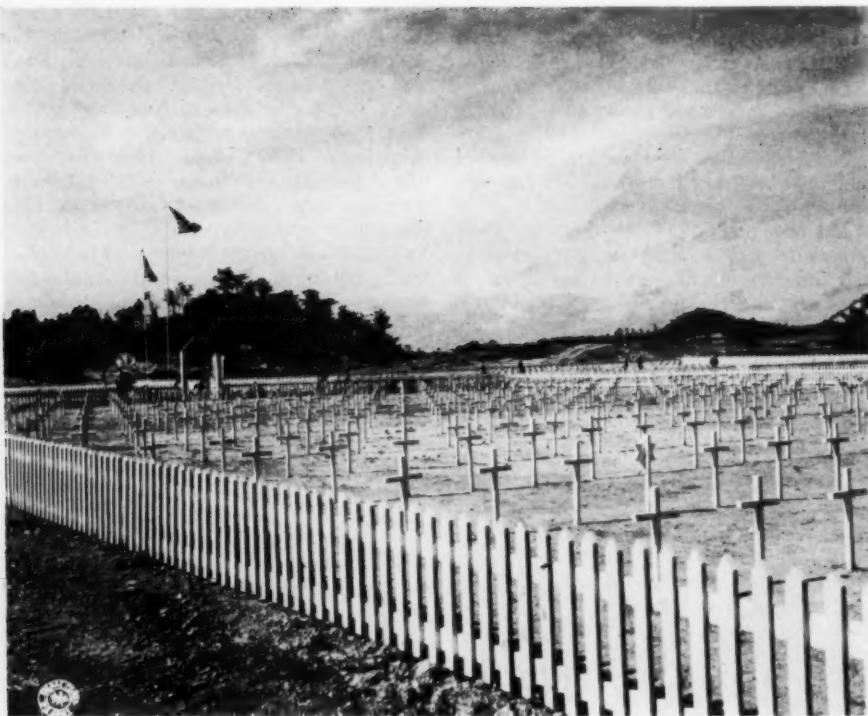
military forces watch and guard the graves whether a few on some picturesque but isolated isle or in a score or more small cemeteries in the Pacific Islands, together with the smaller ones of New Guinea. In fact these have been brought together at Finschaven, New Guinea. In North Africa the American dead have been brought to fourteen large and beautifully maintained cemeteries with sufficient military personnel to protect and maintain them. This work of living tribute to our men is well on the way to completion on the Italian mainland. There is never a remittance of the constant vigilance to recover the gallant soldiers who at the end of the European War were listed as missing in action.

Even under the most fiery stress of battle great care was exercised in selecting the overseas cemeteries. Much attention was given to the natural beauty of the site selected as well as the character of the soil and the natural drainage. The cemeteries were constructed according to a carefully worked out plan and departures were made from this plan only when it was necessary to conform to local conditions.

Cemeteries were ordinarily laid out in lettered and numbered plots and the uniform spacing of three feet between the heads of each of the graves insured that the temporary white crosses and the Stars of David would be in perfect alignment. A flagstaff was erected as soon as possible, and flowers and hedges were planted along the roads and necessary paths.

The deep gratitude of the American people who have loved ones in these cemeteries must be given to many civilians in small towns and villages in France adjacent to the American Military cemeteries for many of them have "adopted" an American grave for perpetual care. On Sundays it is a pretty sight those who have witnessed these tributes declare to see hundreds of French people visit the cemeteries to decorate the graves with fresh flowers and perhaps to drop a tear for the American mother who must be sorrowing at the loss of her gallant son.

In one French village although their homes had been reduced to rubble, the inhabitants presented a beautiful marble plaque in memory of the American soldiers who fell during the battle of liberation of the village. This is a rare symbol of the reverence in which the French hold our



AMERICAN CEMETERY, OKINAWA

dead for it is obvious that they must have made real sacrifices to procure the memorial.

The recovery of bodies of American flyers shot down over Italy before the arrival of the ground forces has been made possible because Italians had found and buried them and tended their graves in German held areas, often at great risk.

Following the liberation of Castel-Fiorentino a town of 4,000 people, turned out en masse to hold services at the American cemetery established by the Fifth Army along the banks of a nearby river. This scene lingers in the memory of those who witnessed it, for who could witness unmoved such a sight. The townspeople marched in a group to the cemetery, and standing with deep reverence while benediction and mass was said. Then they went quietly about putting flowers on each grave.

The Flag of the United States of America is at half staff while burials are made and is raised at the conclusion of the service.

A careful record is made at the time of

interment and the original copy is forwarded with all speed possible to the Quartermaster General in Washington for the records of the Memorial Division, thus writing the name of the man who died for his country on a scroll of honor which will be preserved in the best way for all time. The report shows the plot row and grave number as well as the identification of the bodies of his comrades buried on either side. This of course is a double precaution against mistake.

The Graves Registration unit also retains for each foreign cemetery a complete permanent ledger containing historical information and an alphabetical index of burials, also by plot, row and grave number as well as a record and location of known isolated graves in the general area which may not have been reinterred in the cemetery, together with pertinent maps and sketches.

A white painted Latin cross, 41 inches high and 14 inches wide, or a Star of David

(Continued on page 537)

“Overseas Graves” on Main Street

BY S. R. WINTERS

RECOGNIZING the inexorable circumstances of waging war on foreign soil, which do not permit of returning the bodies of those paying the supreme sacrifice to their nativity, Macon County, North Carolina, makes the noble counter gesture of simulating the markers of the graves of our servicemen buried overseas.

Fronting the usual “roll of honor” placard (common to thousands of towns and county seats) is a plot on the main street of Franklin containing 76 crosses—commemorating 59 soldiers, sailors and marines lost in this conflict; the remaining 17 markers memorializing that many servicemen paying the supreme sacrifice in World War I. These crosses are 18 by 20 inches in size, 8 rows of them, with 17 in the back row, others vary in number. In overall appearance they resemble the markers in Flanders Field (World War I), those near the beaches of Normandy and graves on Iwo Jima Island, in this conflict.

The Macon County roll of honor, as well as the miniature cemetery plot, occupy 63 by 63 feet of space known as Rankin Square—named in honor of Major Rankin of the Confederate Army. Four red maples shade the sidewalk alongside the memorial and the spreading tree branches will eventually cast their benevolent shadows over the crosses, many of which are already draped with flags and bedecked with flowers. There are vases to keep the flowers fresh. Four 6-foot benches line the parallel sidewalk—a silent invitation for parents and friends of servicemen slain in battle to pause in prayer or pay reverent tribute to sons who fought and died that others in this mountain town might pursue peaceful vocations unmolested by tyrants.

If there were any confusion as to the obvious significance of this cemetery on Main Street, as auxiliary sign reading, “In memory of our boys who gave their lives in World War I and II” would dispel the fog of uncertainty. The honor-roll board contains about 2,000 names—the number of uniformed men called to arms out of the county’s population of 15,000 men, women and children. Formal services are conducted on the memorial square three

times a year—July 4, May 30, and November 11. On these patriotic occasions almost a wilderness of flowers covers the plot—each cross receiving a profusion of many kinds of blooms.

The idea of transplanting a cemetery from foreign soil to the main streets of America, as it were, had its conception with Mrs. Lola Penland Barrington, member of the American Legion Auxiliary, school teacher, civic worker, and church worshiper. She had studied the photographs of markers on Flanders Field and this somber thought was further augmented while she was riding along a country road in North Carolina and observed a few crosses and flowers, presumably put there by children at play. She soliloquized, “Why not transplant, in gesture at least, some of these cemetery plots from abroad, and afford mothers and fathers, whose sons were sacrificed in the country’s service, something tangible whereby they can pay prayerful homage to loved ones gone on?” If only 18-by-20-inch cross, she reasoned, that would partially fill the aching void caused by a son buried in a foreign land, with 3,000 miles intervening.” The lines of Shakespeare must have come to mind, when he wrote:

“And my large kingdom for a little grave
A little little, an obscure grave.”

Mrs. Barrington sponsored the idea with the support of the American Legion. She had the cooperative assistance of Mrs. A. R. Higdon, also a member of the auxiliary of the American Legion; and a fellow townsman, Ben H. Harrison, made the voluntary contribution of constructing and painting the wooden crosses. The honor-roll placard is sponsored by the Franklin Lion’s Club and supported by voluntary contributions of citizens of Macon County.

Fittingly enough is the locale in which this beautiful sentiment and unique idea have taken root. Franklin is a town of 1,500 souls, it is situated at an altitude of 2,113 feet, and is on a steep ridge overlooking a beautiful valley of the Little Tennessee River. The village is surrounded by such mountain peaks as Cowee, Fish-

(Continued on page 537)

The Bible in the Public Schools

BY L. G. DERTHICK

IN September, 1945, we celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the Chattanooga Plan of teaching the Bible in the public schools. (Twenty-three years ago, in September, 1922, there began Bible teaching in the public schools of Chattanooga, with Miss Rachel McAllister teaching in the elementary schools, Mr. Paul Sims in the Chattanooga high school, giving their whole time to the work, and with two part-time teachers, Miss Corena Flinn at Dickinson junior high school, and Miss Mary Belle Wallace at East Side junior high school.) Some 1,800 children were enrolled in these Bible classes and some \$2,500 was raised to take care of teacher's salaries. (The Bible Study Committee consisted of J. P. McCallie, representing the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. W. E. Brock, representing the Y. W. C. A.; Dr. W. L. Pickard, pastor of Central Baptist Church, and Dr. E. A. Elmore, pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, representing the Pastors' Association; and Mrs. L. M. Russell, supervisor of English in the elementary schools, representing the Chattanooga public schools, appointed by the superintendent of schools.)

A committee planned the course of study, selected the teachers, raised the money to pay them, and reported back to its various authorizing organizations as to the conduct of the work each year. Through the efforts of this committee the City Commission authorized the conduct of these free, elective Bible classes, with the understanding that in matters of scholarship and discipline they would be subject to the principals and superintendents at all times. It was fully understood that this was a gift to the city from all the Protestant evangelical denominations of the city. The city ordinance authorizing it made it possible for other religious bodies, such as Catholics or Jews, who might want to teach the Bible to their own constituency, to do so, if they saw fit, on the same basis as the Protestant churches did. The Attorney-General of the State of Tennessee ruled that there was nothing in the Constitution that forbade Bible being a textbook in the schools, and lauded the plan of instructing the children in the greatest literature, the greatest his-

tory, the greatest ethics, the greatest philosophy of all time, all nations and all languages.

Some feared at the beginning that this Bible teaching would be productive of controversy. The mayor of the city frankly stated that this was his fear. He apparently was satisfied when it was stated that the Bible would be the only text-book, that its language would be used without introducing controversial issues or divisive doctrinal matters, and that if questions of a sectarian nature were asked, the teachers would be instructed to refer such questions to the childrens' pastors, i.e., she would ask the children to ask their pastors why their churches believed as they did on such matters. It can truly be said that, after 23 years of such Bible teaching in the Chattanooga schools, this method has worked, and although there are Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist, and Independent teachers, selected because of ability, experience, preparation, and consecration, without regard to denominational affiliations, no controversies have arisen.

Others feared, and in particular many ministers of one denomination still fear, that this Bible teaching in the public schools, with classes in the school buildings, during school hours, with full school credit, is an infringement of the principle of separation of church and state, even though the salaries of the teachers are paid entirely apart from all tax funds. Their contention is that as long as school buildings and school time and school janitors are used, the church is imposing on the state and is in effect receiving a subsidy from the state with which to accomplish the work of the church. It sounds plausible, but I believe it is fallacious.

Separation of church and state is a principle that all Protestants believe in (at least in America) and would never give up. It means the church will not attempt to control or dictate to the state. It means that the state will not subsidize or govern the church. It does not mean that religion must be separated from education. It does not mean the Bible must be put out of the schools. All schools in America were first

started by Christians. When the public schools began, the Bible was a chief book of instruction. In order that no one denomination should get hold of school funds, it was decreed that no tax funds should be used to run church schools. It was never intended that the Bible should be dropped from the curriculum. In the fear that schools might be sectarian, America has plunged her schools into the most pernicious sectarianism imaginable, that of secularism. Secularism is a philosophy of life and education that excludes God and religion and belief in a future life.

A democratic state is based on Christianity, on the Bible, on the value placed on individual worth, the integrity of personality. Our Presidents have reiterated that without Christian faith our democratic principles cannot survive. Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Hirohito, had to displace Christianity before making a go of totalitarianism. So America has always recognized that this is a Christian nation in essence. On our coins we print, "In God We Trust." Our President takes his oath of office with his hand on God's Holy Book, the Bible. Our Supreme Court in a decision once asserted: "This is a Christian nation, founded by men who sought religious liberty, bringing the Bible with them as their chief book." Our Senate and House of Representatives have their chaplains who open their sessions with prayer. Our Army and Navy have chaplains. Our Presidents have autographed Bibles to be sent by the millions to our armed forces. Nearly all of our Presidents, governors, judges, senators, representatives, and great military leaders have been members of Christian churches. Our legislatures have made laws, which our courts have upheld, making Sunday, in honor of our Lord's resurrection, a day of rest. They have remitted taxes against churches and parsonages, just as against schools and colleges and orphanages, in the interest of the general welfare. We do not regard this as a subsidy to churches from the state. The state recognizes that a democracy cannot exist without these institutions, so that it is selfishly, in its own interest, encouraging them. That is exactly the reason why the University of Virginia accepted gladly the gift of one denomination, the Christian Church, to establish a chair of Bible at that great university which had been estab-

lished by Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Bill of Religious Liberty of Virginia.

Is it then asking too much to ask our school system to receive a gift from the combined Protestant churches of a community a free, elective course of Bible, taught in a non-controversial, non-sectarian way? It is positively in the interest of the state that this gift be accepted. The University of Virginia does not regard that the Christian Church has any domination over it whatsoever. Neither does Chattanooga's mayor, or commission, or people feel that the Protestant Churches are controlling the school system or dictating to them in any way whatsoever. Certainly, vice versa, the churches do not feel that the city is doing their job of Christian training. It is the same sort of cooperation between church and state that is being carried on in the conduct of this war, which goes far beyond this method by actually paying Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Jewish pastors, as chaplains, to preach to their armed forces. Moreover, the churches through church members are buying bonds, bearing arms and in every way possible aiding the state to victory.

This further thing should be said: Unless the Christian churches do bestir themselves to do something about the 20,000,000 boys and girls without any religious instruction at home, at church, or at school, the state itself will step in and conduct its own religious instruction and with tax funds, of course. Why do I say this? Because of what is happening in our own land and other lands. In our own land reports of F. B. I. on crime among children are startling. Their most recent report shows 7.2% increase in crimes against the person, 102% increase in arrests for disorderly conduct and vagrancy among women under 21 years of age. The largest group of arrests is of 18 year olds, one-third of the total arrests for crimes are under 24 years of age. Says the F. B. I.:

"The wartime increase of crime and delinquency among girls and women spotlights the need for redoubled efforts to keep the home front clean, wholesome and strong."

"Another item of importance is the fact that city after city and state after state (not churches, but incorporated communi-

ties) are changing their laws so as to permit Bible and religion in the schools. California has just withdrawn restrictions from reading the Bible in the schools. New York State Chamber of Commerce in 1939 appointed a committee to report on its educational system, the expenses of which had increased from \$74,000,000 in 1917 to \$278,000,000 in 1935, or nearly 400% in 18 years, with greatly increased crime and delinquency among children. In answering the question, "What kind of schools does New York State want?" it places first among six requirements—Religion! Here is a paragraph from that report:

"Our educational system takes our youngsters from a very early age and influences them to a greater degree than anything other than their homes and their churches. As a matter of fact, and with quite a considerable percentage of these youngsters, the home and church fail to do for them all that those influences might and should, and the state, in its necessity to produce able, well-developed citizens, must not hesitate to undertake to supply to the youngsters as much as possible of what is missing in their home and church influences. At this time the state and the nation find themselves in different conditions and with different needs from those which our country has ever hitherto known, and our educational system must be adjusted to meet these present day needs. This Committee is convinced that the great lack in our homes and in our national life is a lack of true, simple religion. This country was founded by devout people. They wanted complete freedom to worship as they chose and to work out their own answer to life, death, and character building, and they very truly thought that true religion was an important, a necessary and honorable part of life. In these work-a-day, warring, strenuous times, we have been paying less and less attention to our religious convictions and feelings. Those convictions and feelings still exist. They are more important today than they ever were—and it is vital that in our education they be honored and promulgated rather than subordinated or excluded. If this nation does not maintain its religious foundation, its whole structure will fail. . . . The United States cannot have or maintain a right system unless it is based

on true religious principles, and, therefore, in spite of the fact that some hesitate to include religion in our educational program, we place it first."

There are seven names signed to the above report and every one of them is listed in Who's Who in America. All are big business men who have made a success in life. The chairman is a Jew, one is a Catholic, others are Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist and Episcopalian. Influenced by this report, the New York State legislature set aside one hour each week in New York state schools for voluntary religious training at religious centers. That make-shift reaches a small fraction and that not the neediest part, of the school population.

Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other cities followed suit and today scores of cities release time for this religious instruction. Who take advantage of this released time? Sunday School children and children whose parents want them to have religious training so much that they compel them to go to these extra church schools. That's better than nothing, but it can't compare with the Chattanooga Plan, which reaches nearly 100% of the children in the Chattanooga schools sooner or later. In the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades, that is for 5 years, nearly 100% of Chattanooga children are in these Bible classes in school hours, in school buildings, with school credit, taught by carefully selected teachers, paid apart from all tax funds. After the 8th grade in the two large high schools, a full teacher load of five classes each day, five days each week give such high school students as desire a high school credit in Bible for entrance into college, an opportunity to secure it. These students have already had five years of Bible instruction in the elementary schools once a week before taking this more thorough high school course. Thus at present nearly 10,000 students have Bible instruction in Chattanooga public schools, and \$18,000 is being raised each year to take care adequately of 13 full-time teachers, entirely apart from tax funds. So popular has the Chattanooga Plan become that over 400 towns and cities have undertaken it in the Southeastern states alone. Hundreds of other towns have written for information about the Chattanooga Plan.

The Bible is the most popular elective

in the school curriculum and the Bible teachers are among the most popular teachers and wield a great influence for good among both children and teachers. The principals of the schools would not do without them. The superintendent of the Chattanooga School System, Mr. Lawrence A. Derthick, has expressed himself as follows:

"As a new Superintendent of Schools, coming as I did to my position last July 1, there has been no single feature of our Public School program which has appealed to me so much as this unique plan of carrying on Bible instruction through the Public Schools. It is a great blessing to the boys and girls. (I sense the response of the pupils not only through the boys and girls generally but through my own children. I shall never forget how my little girl chose to spend her Christmas money in buying the finest Bible that amount would purchase, so inspired was she through her teaching of the significance of this greatest of all books.)

"I marvel at the harmony with which this program functions, there having come to

me not a single unfavorable reaction from any patron of any denomination or faith. The response of the patrons is wholly enthusiastic and altogether favorable. Almost every day I have first hand acquaintance with this program and its results. (Last Friday I witnessed in one of our elementary schools one of the most impressive Easter programs put on by the children under the direction of their teachers—a program which evidenced rare creative ability and wonderful spiritual power. Today, which is the following Monday, I have already been visiting in one of our schools and in the chapel program, as well as in two of the classrooms in which I visited.) I am impressed with the eagerness of the children about the Bible study and by their achievements therein.

"I wish to encourage you as you respond to inquiries all over the country to give every attention possible to these requests because I should like to see many other systems blessed as we are blessed by a practical and absolutely sensible and workable Bible Study Program through the Public Schools.



Foreign Fields That Are Forever America

(Continued from page 532)

of comparable proportions, according to the creed of the interred, is placed at the head of the grave.

As the tide of battle moved onward the peace again came to the countryside, military personnel were assigned to direct the work of protecting, beautifying and maintaining these resting places of American heroes.

The War Department has enunciated the policy that as soon as conditions permit, the overseas dead of this war shall be brought home for burial. It is unnecessary for the relatives to communicate with the War Department. Under the current policy, as soon as personnel, transportation and other necessary facilities are available, the government will communicate with the next of kin or other designated person to ascertain their wishes in the matter.

All requests for the return will be honored; the remaining dead will be interred in American Military cemeteries and cared

for the same as in the United States. On the return to the United States the remains will be sent to a national cemetery for burial or to the home, funeral parlor or private cemetery, in accordance with the instructions received from the next of kin or authorized person.



"Overseas Graves" on Main Street

(Continued from page 533)

hawk, and Nantahala. Franklin is on the site of an old Cherokee Indian settlement, Nikwasi, meaning *Sacred Town*. Although twice destroyed and rebuilt, it was the home of the Cherokees until the land was sold in 1819.

As you sit on one of the benches viewing the markers, and hearing a record being played in a nearby restaurant, "Stars and Stripes on Iwo Jima," you recall the poetic lines of Fitz-Greene Halleck, "Such graves as (his) these are pilgrim shrines Shrines to no code or creed confined."

Committee Reports

Junior American Citizens Committee

BIRTHDAYS

October 4th—Rutherford B. Hayes (1822) 19th President of the U. S.
Oct. 5th—Chester A. Arthur (1830) 21st President of the U. S.
Oct. 19th—John Adams (1735) 2nd President of the U. S.
Oct. 27th—Theodore Roosevelt (1858) 26th President of the U. S.

EVENTS

U. S. Supreme Court convenes the first week.
Oct. 12th—Columbus Day (1892).
Oct. 18th—Alaska ceded to the U. S. 1867.
Oct. 19th—Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown 1781.
Oct. 20th—Spain ceded Florida to the U. S. 1820.
Oct. 27th—Navy Day (1922).
Oct. 28th—Dedication of the Statue of Liberty 1886.
Oct. 31st—Girl Scout Day.

All summer I have been receiving "thank you" notes from children who won the various awards (for their cubs) for original poems, songs, etc., in the National contest. The State Regents and individual D. A. R. who made those prizes possible should be very proud to have encouraged that effort which some day may result in a

great achievement, through their interest and generosity. Just before school closed 24 notes came to me from the members of the Red, White and Blue Club, Walled Lake School, Walled Lake, Michigan. Each note told me something different yet the main thing in each was alike, that they had written and given a play, had made their own tickets, sold them for 10 cts. apiece and cleared \$62.00. They sent the money to the Ida Hibbard fund which seems to be for artificial limbs for wounded soldiers. Imagine the number of tickets they had to sell to clear that amount! Through the year they also sent cards and boxes overseas to soldiers and cards to club members who were ill or had moved away.

All of them were so proud of their club and thanked me for registering them—but the real thanks goes to their teacher Miss Jackson, who directed their energy and initiative into such unselfish channels. To some of them that must have been the first experience into the price of things, for one small boy, in his letter, seemed amazed that so little could cost so much, but they learned another more important lesson, the giving of their time and themselves for others. As our society was founded on those principles, it is gratifying to see them reflected through the children of our J. A. C. clubs.

MAYMIE DARNELL LAMMERS
(Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers),
National Chairman.

Conservation Committee

V-J Day is here at last! Whistles are blowing and car horns are honking incessantly. The streets are full of flying paper and exuberantly happy crowds of people. After the tumultuous celebrations cease, we shall adjust ourselves quickly to the long awaited peace. In this sudden transition from war to peace how can our country be best served through D. A. R. Conservation Committees and chapter members? My study of the conservation work achieved by the members since the establishing of this committee by act of the Continental Congress in 1909, convinced me that our greatest task is Human Conservation.

Reports of 46 State Chairmen of Conservation for 1944 to 1945 are most encouraging in the field of Human Conservation. Youth and health agencies are being served and supported by D. A. R. members and chapters to a marked degree. The most heartening factor in this work is the fact that many members give their time, energy and personal ability, as well as their financial support to the guidance of youth groups for their inspiration, wholesome recreation, and constructive occupations. Youth thus guided, is laying the foundation for citizenship of high quality in the future. Youth thus guided will not become liabilities through juvenile delinquency. Our con-

tinued aid, both personal and financial, is needed in an ever increasing measure for youth, to combat the problems arising when restless service men return home. Our boys and girls, through the constructive Scout, Campfire, Junior American Citizens and church training programs, will learn to conduct themselves properly in any situation. These opportunities for training must be extended to all classes and groups if we are to raise the level of citizenship and behavior of the masses.

The presence of large numbers of service men congregated for periods of training, has brought grave problems to nearby towns and cities. It is our job now to assist in solving these problems by aiding probation officers in overcoming and preventing juvenile delinquency.

The return of millions of men from combat is bringing problems as well as happiness to their families. With patience and understanding let us help these service men find their places at home again. May we help them to forget their awful experiences and to start life anew where war interrupted it.

Fortunate indeed is the young soldier who can now resume an interrupted college course or commence one. All young men of college ability should be encouraged to accept the generous government offer. But the basis of this offer should be conditional, requiring that the student maintain a good grade average each semester.

The unfortunate wrecks of war, thousands of them, are already filling hospital beds and wheel chairs. Much service can be rendered these men to make life more tolerable for them. Those of us who cannot serve them as nurses or nurses' aids, can learn through the local Red Cross chapter how we can assist these men. Many of them will need our attention for long, weary years. May we give them our best gifts—not cast-offs.

The D. A. R. has always been the friend of the blind. California, the District of Columbia, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington Chapters reported work for the blind. In Massachusetts, sixty-three members worked regularly transcribing books into Braille and thus were able to make a complete set of Braille books. This work is one of our greatest and most needed contributions. Chairmen, search your chapters for members who will learn the Braille system and who will give regular time to this great humanitarian work. Here again, the Red Cross will point the way. May we have Braille work reports from every State in 1946!

Please continue all salvage work until notified by your local authorities to cease. Acute shortages of paper, tin and grease still exist. Food, too, must be utilized to the utmost. We must never again deserve to be called a wasteful nation.

MRS. NATHAN R. PATTERSON,
National Chairman.

Radio Committee

THE networks suggest that one of the best ways of getting time on the air is to arrange for "spot announcements" which can be given in a few minutes. I would suggest, therefore, that in October all chapter radio chairmen try for a "spot announcement" on the local station for October 19th. The end of the American Revolution came on October 19th, 1781, at Yorktown, Virginia. We can "tie up" this observance by stating that everybody has been rejoicing over the end of World War II. We can look back and think how thankful people were when they heard of the end of the American Revolution. For over six years the Colonies had been at war from April 19, 1775, to October 19, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered.

Among the many places set apart to com-

memorate the Revolutionary War is Valley Forge in Pennsylvania. This hallowed spot represents the darkest hour of the Revolution. The house where General Washington had his headquarters still stands for people to visit reverently. A beautiful memorial chapel was built at Valley Forge for patriotic services. Now that World War II is over the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will raise \$100,000 to build a stone bell tower to house the carillon.

The money will be raised by voluntary gifts. Members will contribute in amounts of \$10.00 for any Revolutionary ancestor they wish to honor; any descendants; or any relatives who served in World Wars I and II. There will be three series of metal plates within the tower. The first series

will bear the names of Revolutionary ancestors; the second, the names of descendants of these ancestors; the third, names of men and women who served in the first and second World Wars. All these names will be sent in by D. A. R. members with accompanying donations.

On September 16 last Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge and officials of the Daughters of the American Revolution held special services in the chapel at Valley Forge to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution, September 17, 1787.

This gives a few details about this D. A. R. project which can be used for a broadcast. On page 406 of the July NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE will be found

the report by Mrs. Fay Anderson Lee, the historian general, in regard to the Valley Forge Project. Radio chairmen should arrange at once for a broadcast on October 19th with the Director of Women's Activities on the local station, or with the Program Director. A short script along the line suggested above should be submitted. A statement can be made that the local chapter is interested in this project. An item can be written and sent to the news broadcaster of the station to be used that day, also.

MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD
(Mrs. George Howard),
National Chairman.



BUTLERS AND KINSMEN. Butlers of New England and Nova Scotia and related families of other names, including Durkees, descendants of Lieut. William and Sarah (Cross) Butler of Ipswich, Mass., and of Eleazer, 1st, and Lydia (Durkee) Butler of Ashford, Conn., and Yarmouth, N. S. Compiled by Elmer Ellsworth Butler, The Cabinet Press, Milford, N. H., 1944.

This book catches your attention quickly, because it gives you an idea of its tory from a good "contents" and adds to that a very complete index. The history of the Butlers are the family most fully treated, but the "Kinsfolk" give you Andrews, Crafts, Cross, Durkee, Ellwood, Crosby, Adams, Allen, Barnard, Brown, Burnam, Campbell, Churchill, Evans, Fedderson, an unusual name, Goodridge, Handy, Huestis, Johns, Johnson, Keller, Landers, Lanham, Lewis, Libby, Lord, Longstaff, MacKinnon, Mood, Moorman, Moses, Osborne, Palmer, Parry, Peck, Patch, Potter, Pierce, Porter, Ritchie, Roberts, Rogers, Sanders, Smith, Spencer, Stewart, Strickland, Symonds, Tedford, Trask, Utley, Westhauer, Williams and Woodward lines. The "Origin of the Butlers" is most interesting and takes you back to the time of William the Conqueror. The

original name Fitz-Walter, from Walter, one of their ancestors. Theobald Fitz-Walter came to Ireland with Henry the Second in 1172 and had the office of Chief Butler of Ireland conferred on him, the duty attached was to attend the Coronations of the Kings of England and present them with the first cup of wine. Read it all carefully.

We have a chapter on Col. Zebulon Butler, soldier of the Indian Wars and in the Revolution. His descendants have been prominent persons in the life of Pennsylvania. Another Chapter on the "Descendants of Lieut. William Butler and especially of Eleazer Butler, 1st, follows. A chart on page 101 gives the line of descent of Elmer E. Butler, author of the book through Eleazer Butler, 2nd, a soldier of the Revolution, soldier at Valley Forge and the last survivor of Wyoming. He lived to be 94 years of age.

An interesting and excellent article of the author, Elmer Ellsworth Butler, written by his son, E. Earl Butler, is to be found on pages 177-182.

This history treats of many of the Butler name as well as allied families, giving the story of their life and the work they accomplished. We find them today, as in Revolutionary and other days in the service of their country.

E. B. J.

News Items

Dedication of Descendant of Washington Elm



NEBRASKA STATE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE AND GUESTS AT CEREMONY

ONE of the major projects of the Nebraska State Conservation Committee of the D. A. R. was the dedication of the great grandchild of the Washington Elm.

The ceremony took place April 30 on the beautiful grounds of the Joslyn Castle, which is the headquarters of the Omaha public schools. In this building is located the museum and library for students of all ages. On the grounds are over 300 varieties of trees; sixty of these were planted by the Junior Foresters, an organization which recently originated in Nebraska. This site was chosen for our treasured descendant of the historic tree because of

the care and protection it affords. A complete history of the little elm and its illustrious ancestor is on file in the library. It is with great pride that the children point to the new member of their tree family.

This gift will not have been in vain if when future generations of our young Americans come to stand beneath this elm they will receive from it an inspiration to be better citizens and help preserve forever our American Way of Life.

VERA F. RASMUSSEN,
*State Conservation Chairman
of Nebraska.*

A Grand-daughter of the Revolution

MARY PARKS MACMILLAN, of the Col. John Donelson Chapter, Washington, D. C., was born July 10, 1846, in Summit Township, Wisconsin, the daughter

of Rufus Parks (1798-1878) and is the granddaughter of Major Warham Parks (1752-1801).

Mary Parks lived on a farm, the home

being one mile from the main road, through a natural forest which her father maintained, using his own advanced ideas on the care of the trees. She was educated at the country school, by a governess, and by library books brought from the library at Madison, Wisconsin. In 1872 she went to Cawker City, Kansas, to visit a sister. At that time the railroad ended at Solomans City, Kansas, and the remainder of the trip was by stage coach. On this visit she met Flavius Macmillan and married him within a year.

Flavius Macmillan was the editor of a weekly newspaper, the "Republican News," and did job printing. His wife's name was placed at the head of the paper as a partner. Some people thought this was unfeminine. Mrs. Macmillan set type, read proof, clipped from exchanges, and deciphered hand writing. They lived in several towns which consisted of half a dozen frame houses facing the road. The prairies in the spring were a carpet of wild flowers. There were wandering Indians, dust storms, dry winds that killed the crops, grasshoppers that ate anything green and even cloth. Prairie fires sometimes called

out every available person in the town. From the herds of buffaloes, they had buffalo steak, using the hides for blankets and rugs.

Among the Revolutionary relics still in Mrs. Macmillan's possession are several pieces of silver, presented to her grandmother, Rebecca Gorham, when she became the bride of Major Parks. Rebecca Gorham was the daughter of Nathaniel Gorham, a signer of the original Constitution.

About 1884 the Macmillans moved to Washington, D. C., where Mr. Macmillan held a government position. It was here that Mrs. Macmillan became a member of our Society, her National Number being 883. She has seen Washington grow from a small town with dirt streets to a city with housing problems. At ninety-nine, she depends mainly on the radio; keeping track of several serials, a number of commentators, the forums, and the political speeches. Her husband died in 1904. She has one daughter, Miss Julia T. Macmillan, also of the Col. John Donelson Chapter.

BERTHA WESTON MARTIN,
Regent.

Twin Flyers Report

WE are the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Filkins, of Lamar, Colorado. Like our mother, we are members of Fort William Bent Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

"Our flight careers began last fall when we were nineteen and in our Senior year at Colorado Women's College, Denver, Colorado. We received all our training under Mountain State Aviation, an approved government flight school at Denver. We had earned our license by spring.

"Soon after we received our licenses, we were asked to fly to our home town. We delivered a \$25,000.00 War Bond purchased by the City of Lamar during the Seventh War Loan Drive. We were delighted, for this was a way to do our share in the war effort, as the youngest members of the Fort William Bent Chapter, Lamar, Colorado. Upon our return to Denver our flight was climaxed by an interview over NBC with the Governor of the State."



MARJORIE FILKINS AND MARY LOU FILKINS

Old Stone School House



DISTRICT NO. 9, GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., PURCHASED BY MINISINK CHAPTER IN 1939



LC. (L) 588 Battle Flag

The LCI(L) 588 was sponsored by the Kansas Society April 20, 1944. She took a proud part in the invasion of Southern France. Her Commanding Officer and one Seaman were wounded on this occasion. Both received the Award of the Purple Heart. Lieutenant John B. Melby then took command of the ship and it was he who sent to the State Regent of Kansas, the Battle Flag of the 588, flown during the invasion.

Following the European duty this ship was returned to home waters before being reconditioned and sent out to the Pacific. When all of the brave adventurers of the LCI(L) 588 can be recounted, we know that our ship will rank high and her crew will have achieved much in the realm of

heroic duty. Kansas is proud of the Battle Flag. It is making a tour of all Kansas Chapters and tells to each one its own story of courage and faithful accomplishment in the line of duty. It is tattered, it is smoky, it is real, serving to remind us of a gallant crew that went out to foreign waters, to assure us the safety of our own.

The Battle Flag of the LCI(L) 588 was sent by the Commanding Officer as an expression "of appreciation of all the men aboard for the many kindnesses shown us by your society." May we be worthy of such "appreciation."

DOROTHY BERRYMAN SHREWDER
(Mrs. R. V.),
State Regent, Kansas Society.

Cameron Chapter, Emporium, Pa., Celebrates 25th Anniversary

ON April 21, 1945, Cameron Chapter, Emporium, Pa., observed its silver anniversary by entertaining about 150 guests at a tea in the Community Center. Among those present were representatives from fifteen of Emporium's Women's organizations, State Vice-Chairman of Ellis Island, Mrs. H. N. Schutt of Coudersport, Pa., the Regent, Mrs. Dorfeld, and several members of Allegewi Chapter, Coudersport, Pa., Miss Gladys Jones, Chairman of Tellers, Benezette, Pa., and several out of town members.

Mrs. R. E. Palmateer, Regent, extended greetings to all members and guests. In her welcoming address the Regent gave a brief summary of the purposes and accomplishments of the N. S. D. A. R., giving special emphasis to the War Projects of the Society.

Mrs. J. E. Rydesky, Vice Regent and Program Chairman, read greetings from Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, State Regent, Mrs. William Langston, Chairman of Bell Tower, Mrs. C. J. Goodnough, second Regent of Cameron Chapter, and other far away members. At this time the 1945 Good Citizen, Katherine Rishell, was presented to the assembled group. Speakers of the afternoon were Mrs. J. J. Murray, Past Regent and Charter Member, who gave a history of Cameron Chapter, and Mrs. H. N. Schutt, who talked on Ellis Island.

A very beautiful and impressive part of the program was a candle lighting cere-

mony honoring the founder, the late Miss Marion E. Larrabee, deceased members, and ex-regents. Candles were arranged in two silver candelabras on each side of the fireplace—white candles for deceased members and pastel for the living ex-regents. Mrs. Mary Smith, daughter of Mrs. F. A. Johnson, ex-regent, lighted 12 candles in memory of the deceased members as Mrs. Rydesky read their names and date of death. Soft background music was played during the ceremony by the Chaplain, Mrs. Leah Taylor. The assemblage then stood for a few minutes in silent tribute.

Following this ceremony a presentation was made to one of Cameron Chapter's most devoted workers, Mrs. F. A. Johnson, of an announcement of the placing of her son's name on the Honor Roll at Valley Forge. After Mrs. Johnson's acknowledgment of this tribute from her Chapter, "Bell of Valley Forge" was sung by members of the Girls' Choral Club of the Emporium High School, who also gave several other musical selections on the program.

Mrs. Rydesky thanked all members for their cooperation in making the twenty-fifth anniversary program such a splendid success and turned the meeting over to the Regent for adjournment.

Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Felt, and Mrs. Murray were hostesses at the tea which concluded Cameron Chapter's Silver Anniversary.

MARY ORWAN RYDESKY,
Chairman of Press Relations.

General Rufus Putnam Chapter

The General Rufus Putnam Chapter of Sutton, Massachusetts, met August 16, at the home of the regent, for a day of Red Cross sewing. It was the second day after President Truman announced the end of the war, and the members welcomed this opportunity to be together to give thanks for the victory. Mrs. Celia Tilton Donaldson, Chairman, National Defense, offered the following prayer, which she had written for the afternoon.

"Dear Heavenly Father, we come before Thee with humble thankfulness, that, thru Thy guidance, right has triumphed and

Peace is once more over all the earth. May we ever be mindful that, even as our fathers of old, gave their all that we might have liberty; so to-day, there are those who have made the supreme sacrifice, that we might enjoy that freedom and worship Thee, as we desire.

"Wilt Thou be with those in our Nation's Service, wherever they may be, and guide them. Comfort those to whose homes some will not return. There are those who will come home blind, shattered in mind and body. Bless them, give them courage, and grant to the loved ones who receive them,

wisdom, patience, and an understanding. May they have unbounding Faith in Thy Righteousness!

"We ask that Thou wilt guide our President and all connected with the government of this great land. Direct General MacArthur in his undertaking. Give him wisdom, courage and strength to spread the

peace of our nation until the whole world shall be one brotherhood of man.

"May each of us be strong to teach Thy precepts and make this little community a better place in which to live. We ask this of Thee, our Heavenly Father, for the sake of Thy dear Son, who taught us to say: 'Our Father . . .'"

Liberty Bell, Symbol of American Freedom

AT Jacobs Church in Jacksonville, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, a monument has been erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Valley Forge Chapter of S. A. R. The inscription reads: "Frederick Leaser, whose homestead is located one mile north, in September, 1777, with his farm team, hauled the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown, where it was concealed in the Zion Reformed Church. His grandson, Jesse Follweiler, conveyed on the same wagon, the Liberty Pole erected on this spot, January 1, 1833."

Of Swiss origin, the Leaser family settled in the upper part of Lehigh County about the middle of the 18th century. In 1785 records show Frederick Leaser owned 300 acres of land in that county.

From historical documents, a descendant of Frederick Leaser's daughter, Luther F. Wadelich, furnished this story of the bell:

"With his new wagon and a fine span of horses, which were his pride and joy, Frederick Leaser set out from his home in Lynn township, Lehigh County, with a load of farm products for Philadelphia. Arriving at his destination, he disposed of his cargo, made some purchases and planned to start on his journey home next morning. The whole city was in a state of excitement.

Rumors as to the nearness of the British army was on every tongue.

"Early the next morning when he went out to the stables to get his team he discovered that his horses and wagon had been commandeered and that the wagon was laden with military stores, among which was the State House Bell.

"Upon being informed that the destination of the cargo was either Bethlehem or Allentown, he cheerfully offered his services and the use of his team. The officers in charge of the removal of the bell from that city were pleased with Mr. Leaser's attitude and restored him to his team. Thus did Frederick Leaser and his fine span of horses become a part of the baggage train of the Continental Army."

Mr. B. H. Weidelich, a direct descendant of Frederick Leaser's daughter, resides with his family at 3848 Willys Parkway, Toledo, Ohio, and to them the tradition of the Liberty Bell has a special meaning, for their ancestor's kindness and sincere patriotism are in a large part responsible for the preservation of that bell, a symbol of American Freedom."

JULIE B. FRIEND,
*Historian for Fort Industry
Chapter, D. A. R.*

Elizabeth Kenton Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

THE Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, D. A. R., of Covington, Kentucky, celebrated its 50th birthday, May 2, 1945, with a luncheon at the Hotel Sinton in Cincinnati, Ohio. All State Officers and State Chairmen of Committees were invited guests.

A program followed the luncheon. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Matt. J. Herold, presided, and after greeting the guests, asked for the History of the Chapter by the Historian and oldest member, who was accepted by the Chapter in 1899.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter was organized in Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky,

February 12, 1895, and the charter was signed March 14, 1895. Elizabeth Kenton, the name chosen, was the wife of Simon Kenton, pioneer and Indian fighter for whom our county was named.

A memorial to Simon Kenton was an early ambition of the members and in June, 1922, a stone bearing a bronze tablet, was erected in Simon Kenton's honor, in a small park at the Covington approach to the Suspension Bridge over the Ohio River. A small park in Covington, on the Ohio River, where George Rogers Clark gathered his band for his march to the West, was ac-

quired by the Chapter and named in Clark's honor.

A white wool blanket, spun and woven by Elizabeth Kenton, was given to the Chapter. This was preserved in a cedar and glass case and presented to the D. A. R. Museum at Frankfort, Kentucky.

A gift to the National Society at Washington, is an oil painting of Colonel William Piatt, a Revolutionary soldier. It was given to the Chapter by the grand-daughters of Colonel Piatt, and now hangs in the Kentucky Room in Memorial Continental Hall. The Chapter placed an Official Marker at the graves of the Misses Piatt.

In a small cemetery on the old Harrison place in Boone County, Kentucky, is buried Clarissa Brown Harrison Pike, the daughter of Capt. John Brown, a Revolutionary soldier, granddaughter of Gen. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, and the wife of Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak in Colorado. In 1927, an Official Marker was placed at the grave of Clarissa Pike.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter has had an active interest in the Kentucky Mountain

Schools, and in the restoration of the famous old Duncan Tavern in Paris, Kentucky, now a state shrine, a repository for antique and historical objects.

The Chapter has lived through three wars. In World War I, there were nine sons of members in the Service. In World War II, there are four members and ten men, sons or husbands of members.

At the conclusion of the program, Mrs. Russell, the State Regent, and Mrs. Browning, Corresponding Secretary, made inspiring speeches. Mrs. Russell told of the efforts of the Kentucky Society to purchase the cabin near Paris, Kentucky, in which Daniel Boone was born.

Other guests at the anniversary, included members from the three other northern Kentucky chapters, the Cincinnati chapter and the Mariemont chapter.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gave a column on the first page of the Kentucky Edition, to a notice of the event, and a tribute to the patriotic work of the D. A. R.

KATHERINE MEREDITH WILLIAMS,
Historian.

Dedication of a Marble Bench at Brainerd Cemetery

AT the luncheon on October 7th at Hotel Patten celebrating the Golden Jubilee of Chickamauga Chapter D. A. R. the guests and members of the other D. A. R. Chapters were invited to attend a dedication at Brainerd Cemetery. Quite a crowd assembled at this most historic spot and after admiring the Boxwood walk, and reading the historic information on the bronze tablets, the short program followed. Mrs. J. C. Brooks, Regent, introduced the Chairman of the Committee for the Restoration of Brainerd Cemetery, Mrs. Sam Erwin, who said, "On this the fiftieth anniversary of our Chapter it seems fitting, that in some way, we should pay tribute to the memory of all those Preachers, and teachers, who came to this little clearing in the wilderness, and labored so faithfully to teach the Indians Christian living, and many useful Arts. Many of those who taught here, and whose names are written on the bronze tablets died, and are buried in this lovely spot. Therefore, we the members of Chickamauga Chapter, D. A. R. dedicate this marble bench in grateful recognition of their courage, and their devotion to the cause of Christianity. We dedi-

cate ourselves anew to a faithful stewardship of the blessings we have inherited thru their support of noble ideals."

Mrs. Bashie L. Martin, Treasurer of the Restoration Committee, then read a poem by Bishop R. C. Cushman, "The Spirit of the Pioneer."

Mrs. Penelope J. Allen, Historian of the Committee, paid tribute to the missionaries, and told some of the interesting history connected with them, she also said that the first vocational school in the Western States was started here at the mission.

Mrs. Willard Steele, member of the Chapter, and Chaplain General N. S. D. A. R. then gave thanks to our Heavenly Father.

The Brainerd Cemetery thru the generosity of the Hampton family was given to our four local D. A. R. Chapters to keep and to care for.

The members of the D. A. R. in Chattanooga are happy to state, that a definite movement is now in the making to restore all of the buildings, and establish a museum in the name and Spirit of Brainerd Mission or the old site of the Mission.

ANNIE McCONNELL ERWIN
(Mrs. Sam Erwin).

Margery Morton Chapter

MARGERY MORTON CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Athol, Massachusetts, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at a special luncheon meeting June 14th in Athol Woman's Club Hall, a one hundred and seventeen year old edifice which was the fourth meeting house erected in Athol.

A feature of the luncheon was a beautiful two-tiered cake decorated in white and silver, given and cut by Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, Honorary Member of the Chapter.

Seated at the guest table were the following State Officers: Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, Regent; Mrs. Harry Barlow, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Chaplain; Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Recording Secretary; Mrs. William A. Pierce, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, Registrar; Mrs. Holcomb J. Brown, Historian; Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, Curator; Mrs. Enos R. Bishop, State Counsellor, and Mrs. Abner F. Towne, Chapter Regent.

Other guests included State Chairmen, Chapter Regents of Gardner and Fitchburg, and a Grand-daughter, Mrs. Frank B. Doane, whose papers have been forwarded to Washington.

At small tables the Charter Members, Past Regents, and Present Vice-Regent, Mrs. Richard Waterman, served as hostess. The tables were attractively decorated with low bowls of pansies, and red, white and blue favors.

The Regent, Mrs. Towne, extended greetings and welcomed the forty-eight members and guests, and presented those taking part in the program. Mrs. Warren S. Currier, the State Chaplain, offered prayer. Mrs. Howard W. Cooke gave a most comprehensive report of educational efforts of the Chapter in teaching correct use of the flag. Music was rendered by Miss Florence M. Craig, contralto, accompanied by Mrs. Elaine Towne Eldridge.

Miss Moore, Chapter Historian, briefly traced the history of the building in which the meeting was held and gave the interesting information that the Chapter name was chosen to commemorate the first white girl born in Athol. She exhibited a small shoe, the only remaining possession of Margery Morton, and read a poem entitled "Margery Morton."

The Chapter was organized by the late Anne Oliver Kendrick as Regent, 1920-1922. November 8, 1920, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, then Librarian General, and Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, were made Honorary Members of the Chapter, having been instrumental in forming the same. It was with deep regret that because of ill health Mrs. Ellison was unable to be present. Mrs. Roberts, however, took her a piece of the birthday cake.

The charter dated April 17, 1922, showed twenty-seven members of whom ten are living, and eight were present at the luncheon, as follows: Mrs. Charlotte R. Foye; Miss Alice V. Goodnow; Mrs. Hattie Estelle Moore; Miss Ruby M. Moore, Past Regent; Miss Grace W. Pitts; Mrs. Frederick L. Searle, Past Regent; Mrs. Ralph D. Sutherland, Past Regent, and Mrs. Stella Upham Warner. Mrs. Jennie G. Amsden was absent because of ill health, and Mrs. Marian Lord Hazzard is in war service in Washington.

The Chapter has been efficiently served by fourteen regents, of whom seven were present. The more recent not mentioned above are: Mrs. Ralph A. Merrifield; Mrs. Ernest C. Thatcher; Mrs. Jared P. McClumpha. Mrs. Chester E. Hathaway, now residing in Rhode Island, sent regrets.

The Chapter has presented a flag to Athol Woman's Club Community House, Morgan Memorial, South Athol and to the U. S. Selective Service Board.

A few activities of the Chapter during twenty-five years have been: Quota American International College; Chair in Constitution Hall; Ellis Island; Good Citizenship Pilgrimage; Hillside School; American Indians; outstanding work of Registrar Mrs. Emma Wallwork; History of Athol written by four members—three being charter members; during war years 100% blood plasma quota; Red Cross Service by members; Buddy Bags; Fur Vests; ninety-seven books, many of them best sellers, for use of service men, and War Bonds.

In her address "What Does the D. A. R. Do?" Mrs. Herbert McQuesten gave timely highlights of the National Society's war service, which was given much publicity in the "Daily News."

Portrait of Decatur



MISS ADELAIDE CUNNINGHAM DISPLAYS PORTRAIT OF STEPHEN DECATUR, PAINTED BY HER AUNT, MISS ADELAIDE EVERHART. LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS CUNNINGHAM, MRS. WILLIS BINFORD, MRS. WALTER HERBERT, AND MRS. HENRY E. NEWTON.



Cadet Nurse

RECENTLY in Baltimore a musical comedy called "Ho-Hum" was produced by student nurses and medical students of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and its affiliates and proved a big hit. This original comedy about nurses training life was written by Miss Betty Barefoot, attractive young daughter of Charles Barefoot, Toledo attorney and a cadet nurse of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Miss Barefoot not only wrote the book but staged and directed the production and penned the nine lyrics for its new songs.

Before entering training Betty, winner of a scholarship to The Cleveland Playhouse was starting a career as an actress and playwright when the bombing of Pearl Harbor changed her plans. Some day she plans to return to the stage but not until the need for nurses decreases.

During her residence in Toledo, Miss Barefoot was active in the Mary Sherman Hayes Chapter of C. A. R. and later in the Fort Industry Chapter of D. A. R. of which she is still a member.

Franklin's Journey to Philadelphia

BY CORA JOHNSON RAMEY

THERE is nothing more indicative of the many changes which time has produced in the conditions of this great country of ours than is Benjamin Franklin's autobiographical account of the early period of his life.

A journey from New York to Philadelphia early in the Eighteenth Century presented a series of adventures and hardships that makes present inconveniences of war transportation fade into obscurity, in contrast. It took youth, energy and courage to accomplish a trip of the one hundred miles between those two cities during the colonial era.

Franklin, in his interesting narrative describes how he, as a boy of seventeen years of age, made the trip in 1723 having run away from a printer's apprenticeship in Boston, failed to find work in New York, and learned that employment might be had in Philadelphia. Making the best time possible to him, he was almost five days on the way.

Of the difficulties of his journey: He tells us, "Philadelphia was one hundred miles farther; I set out, however, in a boat for Amboy, leaving my chests and things to follow me around by sea. In crossing the bay, we met with a squall that tore our rotten sails to pieces, prevented our getting into the Kill, and drove us upon Long Island. In our way a drunken Dutchman, who was a passenger too, fell overboard; when he was sinking, I reached through the water to his shock pate and drew him up, so we got him in again. His ducking sobered him a little, and he went to sleep, taking first out of his pocket a book, which he desired I would dry for him.

"On approaching the island, we found it was a place where there could be no landing, there being a great surge on the stony beach. So we dropped anchor, and swung out our cable towards shore. Some people came down to the shore, and hallowed to us, as we did to them; but the wind was so high, and the surge so loud, that we could not understand each other. There were some small boats near the shore, and we made signs, and called to them to fetch us; but they either did not

comprehend us, or it was impracticable, so they went off.

"Night approaching, we had no remedy but to have patience till the wind abated, and in the mean time the boatman and myself concluded to sleep, if we could; and so we crowded into the hatches, where we joined the Dutchman, who was still wet, and the spray, breaking over the head of our boat, leaked through to us, so that we were soon almost as wet as he. In this manner we lay all night, with very little rest; but the wind abating the next day, we made a shift to reach Amboy before night, having been thirty hours on the water, without victuals, or any drink but a bottle of filthy rum, the water we sailed on being salt.

"In the evening I found myself feverish, and went to bed; but having read somewhere that cold water drunk plentifully was good for a fever, I followed the prescription, and sweat plentifully most of the night. My fever left me, and in the morning, crossing the ferry, I proceeded on my journey on foot, having fifty miles to go to Burlington, where I was told I should find boats that would carry me the rest of the way to Philadelphia.

"It rained very hard all day; I was thoroughly soaked, and by noon a good deal tired; so I stopped at a poor inn, where I stayed all night, beginning now to wish I had never left home. I made so miserable a figure, too, that I found, by the questions asked me, I was suspected to be some runaway indentured servant, and in danger of being taken up on that suspicion. However, I proceeded the next day, and in the evening got to an inn, within eight or ten miles of Burlington, kept by one Dr. Brown. He entered into conversation with me while I took some refreshments, and finding I had read a little, became very obliging and friendly. He had been, I imagine, an ambulatory quack doctor, for there was no town in England, nor any country in Europe, of which he could not give a very particular account. He had some letters, and was ingenious, but he was an infidel, and wickedly undertook, some years after, to

turn the Bible into doggerel verse, as Cotton had formerly done with Virgil. By this means he set many facts in a ridiculous light, and might have done mischief with weak minds if his work had been published, but it never was.

"At his house I lay that night, and arrived the next morning at Burlington, but had the mortification to find that the regular boats were gone a little before, and no other expected to go before Tuesday, this being Saturday, wherefore I returned to an old woman in the town, of whom I had bought some gingerbread to eat on the water, and asked her advice. She proposed to lodge me till a passage by some other boat occurred. I accepted her offer being fatigued by travelling on foot. Understanding I was a printer, she would have had me remain in town and follow my business, being ignorant what stock was necessary to begin with. She was very hospitable, gave me dinner of ox-cheek with great goodwill, accepting only a pot of ale in return; and I thought myself fixed till Tuesday should come.

"However walking in the evening by the side of the river, a boat came by which I found was going towards Philadelphia, with several people in her. They took me in, and, as there was no wind, we rowed all the way; and about midnight, not having yet seen the city, some of the company were confident we must have passed it, and would row no farther; the others knew not where we were; so we put towards the shore, got into a creek, landed near an old fence, with the rails of which we made a fire, the night being cold, in October, and there we remained till daylight. Then one of the company knew the place to be Cooper's Creek, a little above Philadelphia, which we saw as soon as we got out of the creek, and arrived there about eight or nine o'clock on the Sunday morning, and landed at Market Street wharf.

"I have been the more particular in this discription of my journey, and shall be so of my first entry into that city, that you may in your mind compare such unlikely beginnings with the figure I have since made there. I was in working-dress, my best clothes coming around by sea. I was dirty from being so long in the boat. My pockets were stuffed out with shirts and stockings, and I knew no one, nor where to look for lodgings. Fatigued with walking,

rowing, and want of sleep, I was very hungry; and my whole stock of cash consisted in a single dollar, and about a shilling in copper coin, which I gave to the boatmen for my passage. At first they refused it because of my having rowed, but I insisted on their taking it. Man is sometimes more generous when he has little money than when he has plenty; perhaps to prevent his being thought to have but little.

"I walked towards the top of the street, gazing about till near Market Street, where I met a boy with bread. I had often made a meal of dry bread, and, inquiring where he had bought it, I went immediately to the baker's he directed me to. I asked for biscuits, meaning such as we had in Boston; that sort, it seems, was not made in Philadelphia. I then asked for a three-penny loaf, and was told they had none. Not knowing the different prices, nor the names of the different sorts of bread, I told him to give me three penny-worth of any sort. He gave me accordingly, three great puffy rolls. I was surprised at the quantity, but took it, and having no room in my pockets, walked off with a roll under each arm, and eating the other.

"Thus I went up Market Street as far as Fourth Street, passing by the door of Mr. Read, my future wife's father, when she, standing at the door, saw me, and thought I made, as I certainly did, a most awkward, ridiculous appearance. Then I turned and went down Chestnut Street, and part of Walnut Street, eating my roll all the way, and, coming round, found myself again at Market Street wharf, near the boat I came in, to which I went for a draught of the river-water, and, being filled with one of my rolls, gave the other two to a woman and her child that came down the river in the boat with us, and were waiting to go farther.

"Thus refreshed, I walked again up the street, which by this time had many cleanly-dressed people in it, who were all walking the same way. I joined them, and was thereby led into the great meeting house of the Quakers, near the market. I sat down among them, and, after looking around a while and hearing nothing said, being very drowsy through labor and want of rest the preceding night, I fell fast asleep, and continued so till the meeting broke up, when some one was kind enough

to arouse me. This, therefore, was the first house I was in, or slept in, in Philadelphia."

It would have required a mind of prophetic power to predict even the slightest amount of future success for young Franklin, as he made his first appearance in the city of his adoption and walked up Market Street, with his pockets stuffed, arms filled with bread, and knawing at a roll. A humble beginning. Yet he gradually rose from the position of printer's boy to be the chief man in the colony.

By his industry and talents, Franklin acquired a constantly increasing influence. He became a clerk, and then a member of the Assembly. The foundation of the University of Pennsylvania was due to him. He rose above the provincial in rank

of authors, having been one of the two that did, in the colonial period prior to the middle of the Eighteenth century. His "Poor Richard's Almanac" supplied reading for the class of people who read nothing else. Through his genius and versatility Philadelphia became a centre of literature and science. He became the associate of the great and the admired of nations, who argued the cause of America before the notables of England and France. He was a member of the commission of three Americans to accomplish the treaty of alliance with the French Court; a member of the committee that drew up the Declaration of Independence, and as a crowning achievement he negotiated the Treaty of Peace which brought the Revolutionary War to a close.



A Message Home

FROM the *Stars and Stripes*, daily newspaper of the U. S. Armed Forces in the European theater of operations; and sent home by Lt. Louisa Kent, an army nurse and a member of Emmanuel Parish, Norwich, N. Y.

Yes, America, we worshiped on Thanksgiving Day at Westminster Abbey; a spot hallowed by history and the prayers of unknown millions. Together we gave thanks to God for the comfort He has given us during this hour of our testing.

It was a typically American Thanksgiving service. Three thousand of us filled the great halls, filled them also with our voices in prayer, filled them again as we sang with deep conviction, and new meaning, the age-old hymns we all knew so well.

And we were truly thankful America, thankful that you at home have been spared the horrors of unrestricted aerial bombardment, thankful that you are doing such a

grand job to make our job easier, thankful that our friends and buddies here and in North Africa, Egypt, India, Australia, Guadalcanal, China, and Alaska are proving their metal and upholding the honor and traditions of a free people.

As we worshiped together in Westminster, the holiest shrine in a great Empire, we were not unmindful of the years of suffering and sacrifice that have been made by England in behalf of freedom-loving people everywhere. For these sacrifices we were thankful and we have pledged our lives anew to the task before us, a task worthy of those who believe in God, that we shall make men free, free to live, work and worship in peace, honor and security.

Yes, America, we were thankful this Thanksgiving Day, though we walk in the valley of the shadow of death, we fear no evil. God's comforting spirit is with us always.

Parliamentary Procedure

"Preside: To occupy the place of authority. To exercise superintendence, guidance, or control."
—Webster's International Dictionary.

IN recent months a number of letters have come to my desk from Regents of Chapters located in different sections of the country, many of them have never served as a presiding officer before, and they claim they are quite "at sea" as to certain procedure while presiding.

I have, therefore, taken it upon myself to reprint an article in the Magazine, which is a copy practically of an article I had in the Magazine a number of years ago. In reading it over, I found it hard to improve upon; and, therefore, I am giving you this same message again.

So many questions come to me regarding committee work and how committees should be appointed; and a number of Chapters have fallen into "factional discussions" over certain committee matters, and last month I gave you an article on committees which had been printed in the Magazine six years ago. These articles of instructions and information in certain lines of work I have always tried to make as simple as possible, hoping that you would realize that after all parliamentary procedure is not so difficult to understand.

So the following article is given for the Regents in office *at this time* who are seeking help in unraveling their problems and have asked all sorts of questions about the "simple duties" of the presiding officer.

The fact is that a presiding officer through ignorance, very often fails to avert trying situations, and then just as often does not realize that it is a great deal better to acknowledge the error and correct it immediately than to let the matter become a "dividing question," creating before long factions and serious trouble. "Ignorance is a blank sheet on which we may write; but error is a scribbled one, from which we must first erase," is a very true old saying, indeed, and how much easier it is to take that "blank sheet" in the first place, and prepare to learn the simple lesson of the fundamental principles of leadership in the right way. A "Leader" is one who precedes, and is followed by others in conduct, opinion, undertaking, etc."; hence there is a certain

amount of responsibility attached to the office of one who would *lead* any group, no matter how small it is.

We are told that the president of any group should first of all have the ability to command others. A leader should have good common sense; should be impartial in every way, so much so that all members would feel confidence in her fairness and, above all, be tactful and courteous at all times. A presiding officer MUST BE familiar with the simple fundamental principles of parliamentary law and with the By-Laws of the Society. If one accepting the office as Regent is not willing to take the time to become informed, then she should decline the office.

It is a simple matter to learn how to state and to put questions before the Chapter. To ascertain which motions are debatable and which are undebatable and which of these motions cannot be amended. It is very much better for a presiding officer to have on her table a parliamentary authority to which she can quickly refer than to make gross mistakes, and try to cover them up.

A Regent is responsible for seeing that the business of the Chapter is transacted in proper order and expedited as quickly as possible, also that members observe the rules of debate and that the rules of the Chapter are enforced with as little friction as possible.

Robert tells us in his "Parliamentary Law" that "If the assembly is disorderly, in nine cases out of ten it is the fault of the presiding officer. A nervous, excited chairman should set an example of courtesy and should never forget that to control others it is necessary to control one's self." Robert also gives us this injunction: "There is nothing to justify the unfortunate habit some chairmen have of constantly speaking on questions before the assembly, even interrupting the member who has the floor. The chairman should rarely take part in debate, turning the chair over to someone else, and nothing can justify this action in a case where much feeling is shown and there is a lia-

bility to difficulty in preserving order. One who expects to take an active part in debate should never accept the chair, or at least should not resume the chair until after the pending question is disposed of."

There is *one motion* which a chairman may make. It is known as the one giving "*general consent*." The Regent may say, "If there are no objections," we will do thus and so, and in this case "silence gives consent" and hearing no objections the motion is carried. One negative vote, however, defeats a motion to make a vote unanimous and one single opposition defeats a request for general consent. By "*general consent*" many things can be done and much time can be saved.

It is the duty of the presiding officer to enforce the rules and the question of order must be decided by the chair, unless in a doubtful case, and she prefers to have the assembly decide it. A question of order, like all other questions, or inquiries put to the chair, cannot be debated or amended or laid on the table or have any other subsidiary motion applied to it. When the order of business is deviated from, instead of raising a point of order the proper course is to "call for the orders of the day." It is a mistake to be constantly raising points of order in regard to little irregularities and it may be declared a nuisance to have the time of the assembly wasted by a member raising points of order on technical points when no harm is done by the irregularities. In other words, use good common sense and don't take every little irregularity too seriously!

The Regent has not, by virtue of her office, the power to create or appoint committees, nor is she *ex officio* a member of any committee. If a Chapter wishes to place upon the Regent these duties, *it is necessary to provide for it in the By-Laws* in a special case by the adoption of a motion to that effect. The Regent of a Chapter should never appoint the nominating committee nor be a member of same. (A Regent is not required to attend committee meetings and is not regarded as a member in counting a quorum.)

When a member rises to make a motion she should state her name after addressing the chair so that the Regent may announce it correctly. If the motion is not in order the Regent courteously rules it out of order. If a member makes a mo-

tion without addressing the chair or waiting for recognition, the Regent is under no obligation to recognize it. The Regent should be very careful to *state a question clearly* and after a vote has been taken she should *clearly state the result*.

A Regent should never put the negative of a complimentary motion unless it is called for. A frivolous motion which is made to confuse and retard business should not be recognized by the Regent at all. The member desiring to ask a question of privilege should choose a time when no other business is before the assembly and the chair has the right to decide whether or not it is a "question of privilege." Of course, two members may appeal from the decision of the chair. The Regent, when in the chair, does not lose her rights as a member of the organization. She should not vote unless the vote is by ballot or unless her vote will affect the result. In the act of voting by roll call her name is called last. If there is a tie vote she may abstain from voting, in which case the motion is lost. Or if she wishes to vote for the motion she may do so and the motion is adopted. The chair may have the deciding vote by creating a tie, which means that the vote is lost. (When the vote is taken by ballot, the Regent is entitled to vote *before* the tellers began to count the ballot, but not afterwards.)

A motion that is personal and relates to the Regent should be stated and put to vote by the Vice Regent or the Secretary or by the maker of the motion. The maker of the motion or the Vice Regent should stand and put the question wherever they are. If a motion censoring the Regent with others is made, she should call to the chair someone not included in the motion. It is considered out of order for an officer to preside while a motion is pending requesting her resignation. She should vacate the chair and leave the assembly. If she does not do this, someone should make a motion requesting her to do so.

A Regent should remember never to try to avoid debate by hurriedly stating and putting the question and if it is proven, even after the vote has been taken and announced, that a member arose with reasonable promptness to take part in the debate, then this member must still be recognized for *members cannot be deprived of their rights* by such an action.

When the Regent is absent any other

person acting as presiding officer may be called "Regent pro tem" or "Chairman pro tem." However, the "pro tem" is not used in addressing her. A Vice Regent is the alternate of the Regent or the one who acts in her place.

Whenever, from any cause, the Regent is unable to act in the capacity of presiding officer, unless the By-Laws provide otherwise for filling the vacancy, the Vice Regent automatically becomes Regent. Chapter By-Laws should have provision covering this matter.

It is considered a general rule that no temporary officer can countermand or in any way change the rules or customs established by the permanent officer. The Vice Regent while acting in the Regent's place cannot write the annual report of the Regent unless the Regent has failed to perform that duty. The Vice Regent is only the temporary alternate of the Regent and cannot take advantage of the temporary absence of the Regent to modify in any way a report that the Regent has prepared. The duties of the Regent should be specifically outlined in the By-Laws of the Chapter.

Make note of the following suggestions:

1. One stroke of the gavel is sufficient when calling a meeting to order, and the tap should be loud enough to be heard throughout the assembly. It should not be necessary to make use of the gavel very much. Never noisily. On the other hand, when a meeting is called to order by the Regent it is the duty of everyone there to be seated immediately and to cease conversation.

2. When you put a motion which has

been duly seconded and stated before the Chapter for action, do so in as few words as possible. "You have heard the motion"—"Are there any remarks"—"all those in favor say *I*; opposed, *No.*"—"It is carried (or lost)." Do not under any consideration neglect to put the negative vote. Many Regents forget to do this.

3. Make it your business to know which of your committees have their reports and do not take up time to call upon the chairman of committees who merely take the time to say they have "no report" and make excuses for not having it.

4. Have the outline of the business to be brought before your Chapter in writing before you, then you won't forget the important things you want to bring up for action.

5. Correspondence pertaining to the work of the organization should be taken to the Executive Board and discussed and recommendations may be brought to the Chapter from the Board. This will eliminate a great deal of discussion and save time.

6. Don't forget to adjourn your meeting. If your Chapter is small, "If there are no objections, we will stand adjourned," is sufficient; but if the Chapter is large, it is better to have a motion to adjourn and then put both the affirmative and the negative and announce definitely "We are adjourned."

Hoping you have had a pleasant summer vacation, Madam Regent.

I am faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.



Vinton Chapter's Granddaughter

MRS. MARY DETWILER, a member of Vinton Chapter, Iowa, is a granddaughter of the American Revolution. She was born December 1st, 1857 at Spragueville, Iowa, and is the only surviving child

of William and Almedia Kellogg Sikes. Her grandfather Increase Sikes was born in Ludlow, Mass., in 1760 and was a private in the Revolutionary War in the company of Captain Phineas Stebbins.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

NOTE: *All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.*

IN connection with the Medical Men of the Revolution article in the September number regarding the hospital at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the splendidly prepared transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, volume 9, gives details of the Moravian settlement in America.

Through the historical foresight of George Neisser, "Preacher, schoolmaster, lawyer, scrivener and merchant," is left to posterity the record of the number, name, date of birth and death, whence emigrated, marriage, when emigrated and names of children. This includes 648 names of the Bohemian and Moravian emigrants to Saxony and subsequently to America.

A large number of the names contained in this list will be found in groups enumerated in Bishop Levering's History of Bethlehem as forming the early settlers of that town, while others can be traced to sources of Nazareth, Lititz and Philadelphia.

Volume 10 gives documents of these Moravian missionaries through Ohio, Indiana and even into Canada, which forms an interesting picture of the then unsettled portion of our country and an intimate knowledge of the isolated families who had such a large part in the "Winning of the West."

Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, 1906, volume 7, page 87. The first graveyard of the Nazareth settlement was consecrated on the occasion of the burial of George Kremser, January 18, 1744. * * * It is located on the highest point in this section * * * It is difficult to account for the strange misnomer, the "Indian Graveyard," which, in modern times, has been given to this spot, for only four Indians are buried here, all of whom had been baptised by Moravian brethren.

The desecration of this graveyard and its final restoration to the original owners is just another argument why our chapters and members should be copying records that should be preserved. This is the special work of the Genealogical Records

Committee, the accumulation and preservation in our library of *unpublished material* while the work of the Library Committee is the acquisition of *published records*. Both projects place our Library among the greatest in the United States.

A complete list of those interred in the first graveyard January 18, 1744, is given, among whom were:

George Kramser, married man, born in Selisia Elizabeth Hanke, maiden name Henckel, wife of Matthew Henke and

Welleravia, April 30, 1746.

Anna Maria Klotz, married woman, wife of Ludwig Klotz of Bethlehem.

January 26, 1754 Margaretha Christ, daughter of Rudolph and Anna Christ (Gnadenthal), born Würtenberg.

March 5, 1754 Christopher Demuth, born Cathelsdorf, Moravia, age 64 years 3 months 20 days. June 5, 1755 Elizabeth Payne, maiden name Bannister, born in England April 26, 1669, the oldest member in this country, mother of Jasper Paine, came to this country in the "Little Strength" as one of the "Sea Congregation," age 87.

Catherine Hillman, maiden name Kaiser, wife of John Hillman from England. Both she and her sister were refugees on the occasion of the Indian troubles in Danbury, now in Monroe County. She died seven weeks after reaching Nazareth, age 42. They had 13 children.

The graveyard now in use was opened February 14, 1756 * * * A list of the names, location of the graves and a short sketch of each, makes this information invaluable. Many of those listed in 1761 died of smallpox. This splendid list closes with that of Isaac Fahnestock Bomberger, February 28, 1905, born Rothsville, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1833, a son of Christian and Annica (Fahnestock) Bomberger, educated at John Beck's Lititz Academy, married Sarah Breneman; local postmaster during President Cleveland's First Administration.

Thus we have these two graveyard lists of burials from January 18, 1744, covering 223 pages, a most valuable material, with fifteen pages of index, alphabetically arranged.

Again we urge—do not overlook the publications of Historical Societies. Their

job is collecting facts about people and events and they are doing it well.

* * *

FAMILY RECORD

BIRTHS

Lancelot Beck, son of William and Mary Beck, was born September 17th, 1753.

Susanna Simpson, daughter of George and Susanna Simpson, was born February 1, 1754.

Lancelot Beck and Susanna Simpson married May 28, 1778.

Nancy Beck, daughter of Lancelot and Susanna Beck, born November 5, 1782.

Susan Beck born July 17, 1787.

William Beck born August 2, 1793.

Henrietta Beck born August 27, 1795.

Margaret Keene, daughter of James and Jane Keene, was born November 23, 1803.

James L. Beck, son of William and Margaret Beck, was born April 28, A.D. 1825.

Susan Jane, daughter of William and Margaret Beck, was born March 24, 1827.

Francis Meaks Beck born December 12, 1829.

Susanna Jane, daughter of John and Henrietta Simpson was born May the 20th, 1832.

Mary Ann, daughter of John and Henrietta Simpson was born October the 13th, 1833.

Sarah Catherine, daughter of John and Henrietta Simpson, was born February 5, 1835.

Martha, daughter of John and Henrietta Simpson, was born March the 22nd, 1839.

MARRIAGES

John Windsor and Mary Beck married December 1, 1805.

Jerrerd Fuget and Ann Beck married February 24th, 1807.

John Harwood and Susan Beck married June 4th, 1822.

William Beck and Margaret Keene married February 12th, 1824.

John Simpson and Henrietta Beck was married May the 19th, 1831.

Henry Beeson and Susan J. Pierson (?) was married October 2, 1850 (almost illegible).

Sarah E. Simpson and James R. Tumms (?) was married April 20th, 1852 (almost illegible).

Henrietta Simpson and H. P. Davidson was married November 14th, 1861.

On September 4th, 1867, Jos. H. Stephens to Martha Simpson by Rev. M. Carter of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Elliott Deems 62 and I. W. Simpson 39 deposed that the above was on a leaf from the Beck family Bible December 18, 1878.

* * *

PETER STROZIER

MARGARET

STATE OF GEORGIA

#R10279.

February 1, 1842

Meriwether Co. Ga.

Inferior Court

Personally appeared before Justice at her home, because old age could not appear in Court, Margaret Strozier, aged 101 years and five months. She was born September 18th, in 1740. Married

Peter Strozier, October 1758, who afterwards became a Revolutionary Soldier and she is his widow. He died January 18, 1807, of common bilious fever in Wilkes County, Georgia. "At time of and during Revolution she had seven children the two oldest were daughters and one of them became grown".

Margaret Strozier (widow of Revolutionary Soldier) married in Rowan County, North Carolina, near Salisbury by Rev. John Whatman, Protestant Minister, but states from her recollection that the banns of matrimony were published several times. Has no record of her age in her possession, but states it from recollection, as the Bible in which her age and those of her children was taken to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, many years ago by her daughter, Mrs. Darden. This Bible record was written down by her son John, who is long since dead.

From North Carolina she removed with her husband Peter Strozier to Wilkes County, Georgia, now Kettle Creek about six miles above town of Washington.

Husband served five years in Revolution, a volunteer, serving under Capt. Paddy Carr and General Elijah Clark in all Clark's Expeditions and connecting ones. He rendezvoused at Washington in May 1777. Recollects by growing crop. She remained on farm for two years (1779-81). End of that time was broken up by Tories who destroyed everything of consequence as she was the wife of a Whig. She fled with her family of little children through South Carolina half begging and starving, suffering greatly from cold and want, exposure and raggedness during January and February 1781 and joined her husband soon after battle of Kings Mountain in North Carolina. Husband was in infantry, but most times Cavalry. Knew General Carr intimately who was often at her house before he went into Army. Husband continued in service until November 3, 1783, and part of time later to May 1784.

"At time her husband joined and entered the service at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, considerable discussion, excitement and division existed among the people." Some of her own relatives joined the British or consented to remain neutral, accepting the term of Proclamation made by the British Government or Commander at Savannah. Her husband said he wished no other protection but his Rifle and joined General Clark. Was under General Shelby also General Campbell at Kings Mountain. Was also in battle of Kettle Creek, Georgia. Seldom heard from her husband. She has only been in Meriwether County section of State two years.

Elizabeth Rye—affidavit

Chambers County, Alabama
July 5, 1853.

Knew Peter Strozier near Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, during Revolutionary War. Saw him marching in General Clark's Army. Knew his wife Peggy or Margaret and some of their children as they lived in same neighborhood as her father's and all were Whigs.

* * * * Strozier Pension.

The oldest Strozier child was Elizabeth. She (Elizabeth Rye) also recollects that said Margaret had a rising of her sort on one of her thumbs

from which she lost some of the bones which disabled her thumb afterwards. She also recollects that her mother (Elizabeth Rye's) on one occasion during Revolution was called on to furnish a breakfast for the troops under General Clark and Margaret Strozier came voluntarily to her mothers and assisted in the preparation.

* * * *

Affidavit of Reuben Jones. Knew Marg and Peter. April 27, 1854

Chambers County, Alabama

Margaret died fall of 1842 and Peter died previous to his, Reuben Jones', recollection.

* * * *

Affidavit William Strozier that Peter Strozier his father died January 19, 1805

April 27, 1854

Chambers County, Alabama

Pension rejected because of insufficient evidence

according to required by Act of July 4, 1836 under which she applied.

* * *

HARRISON, JOHN WIDOW RACHEL

R4682.

Cert. No. —. Issued: —. Act of R. At: —. From —. Agency: —. Service: Pa. Rank: —. App. for Pension Jan. 17, 1854.

Age: —.

Res. at date of app.: 106 South 4th St. Phila. Pa.

Sarah Bessonett declares that her father, John Harrison served in the Rev. Army and send the following papers to the Pension Bureau.

Extract of a roll of the non Commissioned officers and privates of the Invalid Regt. in the service of the U. S. for pay from Aug. 1, 1780 to June 1, 1780.

Capt. Lieut. William McElhalton Co.

Names & Rank	States	When Commissioned	When left the Regt. or discharged	No. of mos. service	Pay per mo.
Charles Eastbrod	Va.	Aug. 1, 1780	May 31, 1781	10	\$6.60
Peter Eager	Pa.	Aug. 1, 1780	May 31, 1781	10	\$6.60
Charles Teagan	Maryland	Aug. 1, 1780	Oct. 21, 1780	2 mos. 24 days	\$6.60
John Harrison	Pa.	Aug. 1, 1780	May 31, 1781	10	\$6.60
Ezekiel Johnson	Pa.	Aug. 1, 1780	Oct. 24, 1780	4 mos. 24 days	\$6.60

List of pensions at New York belonging to this State Nov. 19, 1782.

Lieut. Smith, Stephen Buddle, Peter Kelley, Thomas Dundas, Richard Dundas, Richard Simpson, William Flanigan, John Harrison, William James and others.

4th Battalion, Archibald Mackilroy, Lieut. Col., Augustine Millet, Major. Captains: Robert Patterson, Richard Stillwell, Edmund Nutt, Lambert Pitner, Thomas Hustin, John Harrison.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing return both of field and Co. officers with their respective ranks is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief May 10, 1780. Sgd. Joseph Hart, Lieut. Bucks Co. His Excellency, Joseph Reed Esq. President etc.

FAMILY RECORD

John Harrison b. May 17, 1748 d. Nov. 30, 1806, aged 58 yrs.

John Harrison m. Rachel Vanzarb b. 1750 d. Sept. 23, 1833, aged 83 yrs.

They had 6 children and lived in Bucks Co. Pa., all deceased in 1854, except Sarah, who married John Bessinett.

THEIR CHILDREN

Abraham Harrison b. Sept. 16, 1771 d. April 19, 1833, aged 62 yrs.

Anna Harrison b. Oct. 8, 1773 d. 1781.

Elizabeth Harrison b. Apr. 1, 1775 d. Sept. 14, 1829 aged 54 yrs.

Sarah Harrison b. Oct. 21, 1776.

John Jr. Harrison b. July 24, 1778, d. July 4, 1824, aged 47 yrs.

George Harrison b. Nov. 17, 1780, d. Jan. 3, 1852, aged 72 yrs.

There are no further family data on file.

* * *

MARRIAGE BONDS, MASON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Copied by Mrs. Wm. W. Weis for Lime-stone Chapter, D. A. R.

(B—bondsman; F—father; M—mother;
W—witness)

1806

Allen, James, and Mary Wheatley, Feb. 17, 1806.

Wm. Allen, B.; Thos. Wheatley, B.

Anderson, Wm., and Susannah Payne, July 26, 1806. Reubin Payne, B.; Jobe Clevinger & Wm. Sim, Jr., B.

Armstrong, John, and Sarah Norris, July 10, 1806. Nathan Norris, B.; Elisha Norris, B.

Armstrong, Thomas, and Elizabeth Vandyke, Dec. 11, 1806. Dommicus Vandyke, B.

Barnes, Samuel, and Anna Waller, Feb. 21, 1806. Jas. Small, B.; Thos. Waller, F.; Cornelius Waller, W.

Bell, Israel, and Hannah Shepherd, Nov. 24, 1806. Richard Bell, B.

Bell, John, and Polly Shepherd, Mch. 31, 1806. Green H. Smith, B.; Solomon Shepherd, F.; Geo. Stockton, Sr., W.

Bell, Charles, and Willa Porter, Sept. 22, 1806. Chas. Dobyns, B.; Wm. Pepper, Gdu.; Jean Poret, W.; Roly S. Porter, W.

Bond, Henry, and Sarah Campbell, Oct. 11, 1806. John Campbell, B.

Bordy, John, and Polly Blickenstaff, July 30, 1806. Jacob Shofstall, B.

Brag, John, and Dorothy Calvert, Feb. 1, 1806. Jas. Calvert, B.; Zeal (Basil) Calvert, F.; Buz-zeal Calvert, W.

Brooks, Zodak, and Elizabeth Ricketts, Oct. 14, 1806. Alex. Young, B.; Rulif Ricketts, B.; Elvin Ricketts, B.

Brooks, Boaz, and Mary Laurence, June 29, 1806.
 John Laurence, B.

Campbell, Nathaniel, and Rebecca Orme, Dec. 21, 1806. Moses Orme, B.

Campbell, Wm., and Caroline Cahill, Oct. 9, 1806.
 Marshall Key, B.

Cooper, Jesse, and Mary Applegate, June 16, 1806.
 Jacob Applegate, B.; Elizabeth Cooper, consent.

Cornelius, Daniel, and Judith Huff, May 14, 1806.
 — Overfield, B.

Coryell, Cornelius, and Rachel Gersuch, Sept. 24, 1806. Jas. Dimmitt, B.; Chas. Gersuch, F.

Colvert (Calvert), William, and Margaret Boucher, Feb. 15, 1806. Jas. Boucher, B.; Richard Boucher, F.; Lewis Lee, W.

Cracraft, Thomas, and Margaret Egnew, Feb. 15, 1806. Thos. Morgan, B.

Curtis, John, and Nancy Haner, May 19, 1806.
 Jas. Nichols, B.

Currey, Joseph, and Sarah Rogers, Apr. 16, 1806.
 John Dickson, B.; John Rogers, W.

Davidson, George, and Mary Marsh, Apr. 16, 1806.
 Robert Davidson, B.; Jas. Marsh, B.

Donovan, Alexander, and Hannah Whips, Feb. 7, 1806. John Whips, B.

Donovan, Wm., and Elizabeth Ross, Feb. 11, 1806.
 Richard Ross, B.

Drake, John, and Sarah Fitch, June 17, 1806. Jos. Fitch, B.

Edwards, James, and Anna Durye, Sept. 11, 1806.
 John Durye, B.

Evans, Thomas, and Mary Mefford, Apr. 17, 1806.
 Samuel Mefford, B.; Geo. & Melinde Mefford, parents; John & Sam. Mefford, W.

Evans, Samuel, and Tabitha Bagby, Dec. 29, 1806.
 David Bagby, B.; Robt. & Sally Bagby, W.; Robt. Bagby, F.

Fife, Thomas, and Esther Mills, Dec. 5, 1806.
 Thos. Mills, B.

Freeland, Jacob, and Patty Lashley, Dec. 17, 1806.
 Geo. Lashley, B.

Glenn, William, and Nancy Dye, Nov. 25, 1806.
 John Dye, B.

Golden, Abraham, and Sarah Houghton, Nov. 6, 1806. Chas. Houghton, B.; Aaron Houghton, F.; Wm. Houghton, W.

Grey, Isaac, and Jane Rolston, Sept. 23, 1806.
 John Grey, B.

Hart, Zephariah, and Mary Arms, Feb. 11, 1806.
 Elijah Houghton, B.; Daniel Roe, W.; Sarah Arms, M.

Harrington, John, and Mary Ann Wilson, Jan. 13, 1806. John Thompson, B.; John Boyd, Sr., W.; Alex. McKissey, W.; Edward Bell, W.

Hepler, John, and Mary Thomas, Apr. 2, 1806.
 Ephraim Thomas, B.

James, Thomas, and Catherine Druggett, Dec. 17, 1806. Thos. Aikman, B.

Jones, Thomas, and Nancy Fields, Aug. 25, 1806.
 Wm. Fields, B.

Johnston, John, Dr., and Mary (Graham) Byers (widow of John Byers), Dec. 30, 1806. John Dix, B.

Johnston, Archabald, and Mary McDonald, Jan. 24, 1806. Samuel McDanale, B.

Judd, Willard, Jr. and Margaret Sponce, Oct. 6, 1806. Kenner Cralle, B.; Wm. Judd, Sr., F.; Jas. Swain, W.

Knolee, William, and Rebecca McCleland, July 14, 1806. Jas. Wilson, B.

Lain, David, and Drusilla Swearingen, May 3, 1806.
 Samuel Wilson, B.

Lindsay, James, and Nancy Duncan, July 25, 1806.
 David Duncan, B.

Lee, Andrew, and Catherine Hamilton, Apr. 26, 1806. Ignatius Mitchell, B.; Elizabeth Hamilton, M.; Wm. Hamilton, W.

Lohring, Freerick, and Polly Haydon, Mch. 24, 1806. John Tennin, B.; Elijah Haydon, Uncle of Polly, W.

Lzor, Charles, and Rebecca Anderson, Mch. 12, 1806. Chas. Anderson, B.

Moss, Levi, and Lydia Applegate, Dec. 25, 1806.
 Wm. Moss, B.; Zebulon Applegate, B.

McClung, Samuel, and Jenny Henderson, Dec. 27, 1806. Jas. Henderson, B.

Murphy, William, and Mary N. Motron (or Morton?), Mch. 6, 1806. Marshall Key, B.; Geo. Morton, F.

Norris, James, and Elizabeth Norris, Sept. 13, 1806.
 Barton Norris, B.

Tucker, Jesse, and Sarah McFadden, Jan. 15, 1806.
 David Thomas, B.

Owens, John, and Elizabeth Cantwell, Oct. 18, 1806. Geo. Berry, B.

Peirce, John, and Abigail Osborn, Apr. 8, 1806.
 Thos. Longley, B.; Wm. Osborn, F.

Porter, Wm., and Hannah Martin, Sept. 12, 1806.
 Edmund Martin, B.

Plummer, James, and Anne Higgins, Mch. 12, 1806. Thos. Plummer, B.; Jonathan Plummer, F.; John Phillips, W.

Prentz, Jesse, and Mary York, Jan. 21, 1806.
 Joshua York, B.

Puckett, Nathaniel, and Ann Bell, Apr. 14, 1806.
 Richard Bell, B.

Purcell, John, and Mary Bland, Mch. 24, 1806.
 Mardarett Bland, F.; Marshall Key, B.; Benj. Bland & Andrew Wood, W.

Reeve, Austin, and Lisey Dill, May 7, 1806. Samuel Reeve, B.; Gideon Minor, B.; Solomon Dill, F.

Riely, John, and Sarah Smith, Oct. 1806. Marshall Key, B.

Robinson, Thomas, and Peggy Nicley, Mch. 14, 1806. Thos. Mefford, B.

Rush, James, and Barbara Bamgrover, Mch. 19, 1806. Wm. Bennet, B.; John Shotwell, B.; Six Bamgrover, F.

Shotwell, Nathan, and Margaret Dye, Jan. 13, 1806.
 Kenneth Dye, B.

Short, Samuel, and Frances Jewel (?). Robert Blackmore, B.; John Short, F.; Mary Short, M.; John Nelly Jewel, W.

Scott, Wm., and Lydia Metcalfe, Mch. 24, 1806.
 Chas. Metcalfe, B.

Soward, Charles, and Sally Pick, Dec. 22, 1806.
 Richard Soward, B.; Thos. Williams, B.

Somers, Wm., and Deborah Hall, May 16, 1806.
 Thos. Bell, B.

Smith, Green B., and Frances Rankins, July 12, 1806. Moses Rankin, B.

Stagg, Joseph, and Sarah McGlone, Aug. 5, 1806.
 John McGlone, B.

Stalcup, Elias, and Sarah Voiers, Apr. 28, 1806.
 Robert Voiers, B.

Stevens, Wm., and Nancy Cowne, Apr. 10, 1806.
 John Shotwell, B.

Swearingen, Marmaduke, and Mary Stratton, July 21, 1806. David Lane, B.; Aaron Stratton, F.; Ja. Rowland, W.

Talbert, Rezin, and Jane Whaley, Oct. 16, 1806.
 John Whaley, B.

Tarleton, Wm., and Delila Magruder, Oct. 9, 1806.
 Rueben Tolle, B.; Richard Magruder, F.; Dory Magruder, W.
 Thomas, Henry, and Sally Jones, Aug. 6, 1806.
 Marshall Key, B.
 True, Benjamin, and Susannah Edinburg, Jan. 13, 1806. Jas. Key, Jr., B.
 Vandeventer, Peter, and Lucy Knight, Mch. 24, 1806. Chas. Knight, B.
 Verner, Daniel, and Penelope Payne, Nov. 17, 1806. Duvall Payne, B.
 Viner, Emanuel, and Mary Cole, Jan. 4, 1806. Benj. Cole, B.
 Watts, Wm., and Hannah Bean, Feb. —, 1806. Philip Bean, Sr., B.
 Wheeler, Levi, and Rachael Dawson, June 21, 1806. Abraham Dawson, B.
 Wheeler, Joseph, and Nancy Parker, Oct. 22, 1806. Marshall Parker, B.; Samuel Wheeler, F.; Levi Wheeler, W.
 Wheeler, Laurence, and Sibbel Dawson, Apr. 5, 1806. Isaac Dawson, B.
 Withers, John, and Harriet Parker, Nov. 7, 1806. Harry Parker, B.
 Winters, John, and Henney Carrington, Sept. 20, 1806. Wm. Carrington, B.
 Young, Robert, and Nancy Calvert, Feb. 4, 1806. Ezekiel Calvert, B.

MARRIAGE BONDS IN MASON CO. COURT-HOUSE, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Copied by Mrs. Wm. W. Weis, for Lime-stone Chapter, D. A. R.

(B—bondsman; F—father; M—mother;
 W—witness)

1807

Ambrose, Isaac, and Ruth Peddicord, Sept. 26, 1807. Abel Peddicord, B.; John Peddicord, F. Ayers, Nathaniel, and Mary Weatherspoon, Dec. 10, 1807. Jas. Weatherspoon, B.
 Ballenger, Willis, and Sarah Collins, Oct. 20, 1807. Edward Collins, B.
 Berry, James, and Elizabeth Lamb, Oct. 20, 1807. Wm. Lamb, B.
 Boucher, George, and Betsey Jones, Nov. 17, 1807. Lewis Lee, B.; Jas. Jones, F.; Richard Boucher, W.
 Carnahan, James, and Susannah Hunt, Mch. 16, 1807. John Hunt, B.
 Chalk, James, and Fanny Hughet, Dec. 12, 1807. Niel Herset (?), B.
 Chaney, James, and Anna Wheat, Mch. 13, 1807. Samuel Drake, B.
 Cracraft, Reuben, and Melinda Watson, Mch. 12, 1807. Thos. Tarvin, B.
 Craig, Whitfield, and Charlotte Lamkin, Feb. 26, 1807. Jesse Pepper, B.
 Crapson, John Green, and Nancy Dennis, Mch. 11, 1807. John Dennis, B.
 Crawford, Wm., and Mary Fenton, Jan. 24, 1807. John Fenton, B.; Samuel Fenton, consent.
 Crutcher, John, and Lucretia Bean, Oct. 14, 1807. Leonard Bean, B.; Matthew Crutcher, F.; Jabez Crutcher, W.; Moses Dismitt, W.
 David, Micheal, and Cealey Tharp, Jan. 20, 1807. Peyton R. Key, B.
 Davison, Robert, and Elizabeth Hawkins, Sept. 28, 1807. John Lemarr, B.
 Dougherty, David A., and Susan Moss, — 23, 1807. John Johnston, B.

Drake, John, and Sophia Crosby, Aug. 9, 1807. Robert Crosby, B.
 Farmer, Micheal, and Rachel Hartley, Nov. 00, 1807. Wm. Bronaugh, B.; Wm. Helm, W.
 Fields, Wm., and Cecily Anderson, Jan. 24, 1807. Stokes Anderson, B.; Chas. Anderson, F.
 Fife, James, and Elizabeth Ann Johnston, Oct. 28, 1807. Archibald Johnston, B.
 Fox, Claiborne, and Nancy Pepper, Jan. 30, 1807. Daniel O'Bannon, B.; Wm. Pepper, F.; Jos. Pepper, W.
 Foxworthy, John, and Batsey Calvert, Mch. 14, 1807. Zeal Calvert, B.
 Goff, Wm. C., and Elizabeth Jenkins, Feb. 21, 1807. Joseph Downing, B.
 Goslin, Nathan, and Betsey Southard, Nov. 17, 1807. Vincent Southard, B.; Hezekiah Southard, F.; Rachel Southard, M.; Uriah Southard, B.
 Glover, Johnson, and Polly Gathier (Gaither?), Feb. 19, 1807. Cornelius Gaither, B.
 Hall, Elisha, and Nancy True, June 24, 1807. Benj. True, B.
 Harle, Wm., and Anne Hubbard, Sept. 2, 1807. Sylvester Pattie, B.; Thos. Hubbard, consent; Jabez Hubbard, W.
 Hawes, Daniel, and Elizabeth Lee, Sept. 30, 1807. Peter Tait, B.; Nancy Lee, M.; Geo. Tait, W.
 Hord, Jesse, and Polly Triplett, Aug. 31, 1807. Thos. Hord, B.; Francis Triplett, B.; Elizabeth Triplett, M.
 Johnston, James, and Clemency Donovan, Nov. 4, 1807. Wm. Donovan, B.; Philip Donovan, F.; Sally Baird, W.
 Jones, John, and Sally Roach, Mch. 13, 1807. Jas. L. Taylor, B.; Charlotte Roach, M.
 Lee, Lewis, and Betsey Chaney, Dec. 19, 1807. John Craig, B.
 Looman, John, and Leah Isham, Apr. 15, 1807. Benj. Kirk, B.
 Mastin, Elijah, and Barbary Lancy, July 1, 1807. Jas. Nichols, B.
 Mitchell, Leonard, and Elizabeth Hamilton, Mch. 4, 1807. Geo. Hamilton, B.
 Morrison, Edward, and Patsey Chamberlain, Feb. 4, 1807. John Chamberlain, B.
 McDonald, Henley, and Mary Smith, May 20, 1807. John Reed, B.; Walter McDaniel, F.
 McGinnis, John, and Susannah Wisner, July 28, 1807. Jacob Wisner, B.
 McLaughlin, John, and Elizabeth Clemons, Sept. 14, 1807. Barnabarch McLaughlin, B.
 McMahill, Wm., and Mary Curtis, Dec. 8, 1807. Seth Curtis, B.
 Pepper, John, and Elizabeth Duvall, Mch. 15, 1807. John Duvall, B.
 Perrine, James, and Anna Applegate, Aug. 24, 1807. Daniel Perrine, B.; Geo. Applegate, B.
 Piper, Alexander, and Elizabeth Douglas, Apr. 23, 1807. Wm. Douglas, B.
 Pollock, Josiah, and Hannah Frazee, Dec. 8, 1807. Samuel Frazee, B.
 Pollock, Wm., and Elizabeth Hieatt, Dec. 8, 1807. Stephen Hieatt, B.
 Reeves, John, and Sarah Fenton, Feb. 21, 1807. Michael Fenton, B.
 Reynolds, Edward, and Sally Loughly, May 6, 1807. Thos. Loughley, B.
 Rush, Joel, and Margaret Ellison, Dec. 23, 1807. Jos. Ellison, B.; Jas. Taylor, B.

Russell, Wm., and Sally Trilbey, Sept. 29, 1807.
 John Trilbey, B.
 Sanders, Clarke C., and Polly Putman, Oct. 19, 1807. Daniel K. Putman, B.; Henry Putman, F. Smith, Jonathan, and Abigail Smith, Mch. 14, 1807.
 Jas. Smith, B.
 Smith, Samuel, and Margaret Wheatley, Jan. 29, 1807. Marshall Key, B.
 Soward, Elijah, and Mary Wallingford, Sept. 17, 1807. Benj. Wallingford, B.; John Burkitt, W. Tebbs, Samuel, and Sarah Tebbs, June 18, 1807.
 Marshall Key, B.
 Tole, Jonothan, and Henrietta Harm, June 16, 1807.
 Elijah Harm, B.
 Taylor, John, and Phoebe Drake, Sept. 12, 1807.
 Marshall Key, B.; Desire Drake, M.; Reume Drake, W.; Asa Runyan, W.
 Wallace, Wm., and Sarah Hawke, Jan. 27, 1807.
 John Hawke, B.
 Watson, Micheal, and Catherine Valentine, Apr. 11, 1807. Henry Valentine, B.
 Welch, Thomas H., and Caty (Elizabeth?) Jacobs, Jan. 20, 1807. Samuel Stevens, B.; Caty Jacobs, M.; Permealy Allen, W.; Jas. Welch, B.
 Wetty, Joseph, and Constant Philips (widow), Feb. 10, 1807. Jas. Roland, B.; Peter Kiddy, B.
 Whips, John, and Sarah Hieatt, Sept. 23, 1807.
 Alex. Donovan, B.; Benj. Hieatt, consent.
 Wiggins, Archabald, and Sarah McMahan, May 5, 1807. Archabald Wiggins, Jr., B.; Philip Wiggins, B.
 Williams, Wm., and Betsey Finch, Sept. 14, 1807.
 John Finch, B.
 Winans, James, and Elizabeth Clutter, May 13, 1807. Henry Clutter, B.

* * *

In 1941 Buford Chapter of Huntington, West Virginia, unveiled a large granite marker on the Court House lawn, giving the names of the Revolutionary War soldiers known to be buried in Cabell County. They are as follows, with their place of burial.

James Cox—Yates Cemetery near Ona.
 Adam Crom—probably on Nine Mile Creek, Union District.
 Daniel Davis—old Methodist Cemetery, Guyandotte.
 John Everett—on Co. Poor Farm, Oma.
 James S. Gillingwater—old Methodist Cemetery, Guyandotte.
 Thomas Laidley—Spring Hill Cemetery, Huntington.
 Charles Love—old Methodist Cemetery, Guyandotte.
 Lerose Merritt—somewhere near Barbourville.
 John McComas—Salt Rock.
 Captain John Morris—old Methodist Cemetery, Guyandotte.
 Joshua Morris—Jorden Cemetery, near Milton.
 Henry Peyton—Peyton Cemetery.
 Allen Reece—old Methodist Cemetery, Guyandotte.
 Jeffrey Russell—Buffington Cemetery, Huntington.
 Nathaniel Scales—Spring Hill Cemetery, Huntington.
 Melchor Strupe—Merritt Cemetery near Barboursville.

James Turley—on County Poor Farm, Ona.
 James Templeton—Jorden Cemetery, near Milton.

For additional information regarding this list write Miss Marjorie Templeton, 1023 11th Avenue, Huntington 1, West Virginia.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published. Requests for names and addresses of members "who have joined under service of a Revolutionary soldier" should not be sent to this Department since we do not have access to those records.

J45. Townsend-Marshall.—Wanted information. Elizabeth Anne Townsend, born 1812, Abbeville, South Carolina, married a Marshall, and lived near Tuskegee, Alabama. He was one of four brothers or sons. In genealogical column of Atlanta Constitution, several years ago, E. A. of Anniston Alabama had queries about this couple. Would like to contact E. A. or anyone having information about them. Miss Montine Allen, 841 North 4th Avenue, Knoxville 17, Tennessee.

J45. (a) Parsons.—Would like information concerning date and place of birth, and parentage, of Rhoda Parsons who was born about 1759. She married, January 19, 1778, Lieutenant Israel Jones, Jr., born September 2, 1753, at Enfield, Connecticut, died September 1, 1812, at Barkhamsted, Connecticut. She died June 26, 1796. The Jones line is Lt. Israel (5) Captain Israel (4) Thomas (3), Benjamin (2), Thomas (1).

(b) Chester.—My ancestor was Mercy Chester of Groton, Connecticut. She married Lemuel Howell. Mercy's father's house, next to Fort Griswold, was the only house not destroyed when the British took the fort. Which of the many Chesters who "participated in the sufferings of the Revolutionary War" was Mercy's father? Mrs. Roy J. Colbert, Jr., 4227 Mandan Crescent, Madison 5, Wisconsin.

J45. Bernard-Lambeth.—William Bernard married Judith Fleming in Goochland County, Virginia, 1748. Wish date their daughter, Elizabeth Bernard, married John Lambeth. Ann Waller Reddy, 1005 East Marshall Street, Richmond, Virginia.

J45. (a) Wood.—James Wood (son of?) born 1770-1780, reared near Dandridge, Jefferson County, Tennessee, where living 1832; married twice (whom?). Will, 1832, mentioned wife, Tabitha. Known children were Richard, William,

Jackson H., Commodore, James, Jane, Isophene (married John Pate), Polly (married Robert Gaut), Melcena (married George Slover), Amanda (married Ellis Logan), Adeline (married John Slover), Lottie (married Lowe), — (married Mr. Ritchie).

(b) James Wood, born 1770-1780, (above query) thought to have had 19 children. Want names of all and data of them. Which wife, if either, was a Perry? Want Perry connection. Was James son, (William) the William Thomas Wood (had sister, Christian, married — Haire) who married first, — Ritchie, second Lousetta Underwood and had known children: William and Ida (married — Hickman)? Mrs. Edward S. Atkinson, 1502 Stuart Avenue, Houston, Texas.

J'45. (a) **Hill-Wallace.**—Parent's names, data on, Isaac Hill, Revolutionary soldier born 1748, North Carolina, died McMinnville, Tennessee, 1825. Married Lucinda Wallace, 14 children. First, Henry John Alexander (Harry) born 1774, North Carolina, married Susannah Swales Savage. Died Warren County, Tennessee, 1825. (9) John married Sally Parham, LaGrange, Georgia. Son, Senator Benjamin J. Harvey Hill.

(b) **Hill-Swales.**—Wish parents and birth of Susanna Swales. Married 1st Sterling Savage. Child, Brittanina, married Isaac Smith. Married (2nd) Henry John Alexander Hill. Children: Ervin, Isaac, Asa, Jesse, Melchesidek, Lucinda, Hugh Lawson White, Alexandria Beech Hurston, 982 America Street, Baton Rouge 10, Louisiana.

J'45. (a) **Snodgrass-Dunlop.**—Wanted parents and data on James D. Snodgrass (and wife), born about 1790 Washington County, Abingdon, Virginia. Married Abigail Dunlop about 1717. Nine children. (1) William, killed in war 1864 or 1865, left issue. (2) Alexander, born October 1, 1820, Washington County, Virginia. (9) Margaret. Give data on other children. Was James (above) son of William and Sara Long?

(b) **Rogers-Russell.**—Data on John Rogers. Married Rachael Russell, lived Grundy County, Tennessee. Married about? Had eleven children. Frances born September 25, 1805 (youngest child), Tyrell, Jemina, Pleasant, John, Mary, William, Levi, Elisha, Laura, Elizabeth. Adele DeJong, 1631 Laurel Street, Baton Rouge 10, Louisiana.

J'45. (a) **Robertson.**—Wanted Revolutionary War record and data on James Robertson and wife Sarah, in Virginia or North Carolina. Will of James Sr. Augusta County, Virginia, 1751. Son Richard born October 21, 1776, married Frances C. Estis 1800 or 1801. Home in Buckingham or Nottoway County, Virginia. Then in Franklin, Tennessee, where they died.

(b) **Estis.**—Revolutionary War record and data on John Estis and wife Polly, North Carolina or Virginia. They had daughter Frances C. Estis who was born May 5, 1779, married Richard Robertson. John James born December 27, 1801. Parthenia, Benjamin H., Frances, Mary E., Catherine, Richard Jackson, Elisha, Sara A., Parmelia F. Mrs. J. H. Sistrunk, 982 America Street, Baton Rouge 10, Louisiana.

J'45. (a) **Pencille.**—Information regarding Pencille family which settled at Battersea, Canada, about 1776. Descendants were in New York State. Believe same family in New York and Pennsyl-

vania before 1775. Name spelled, Pencil, Penth and Bentz. John Pencille married Lucy Wheeler at Titusville, Pennsylvania, about 1870.

(b) **Pollock.**—Mary Jane Pollock born at Hannibal, New York, in 1824, married Lorenzo Wheeler lived at Centerville, Pennsylvania. Who were her parents? She had a sister Lucy, two brothers Truman and Robert Pollock. Want any information from Pollocks near Fulton, New York. Mrs. Allan G. Buttrick, Lancaster, Massachusetts.

J'45. **Wright.**—Wanted any information about descendants of Jacob Wright, born December 6, 1797, died September 1877. March 29, 1827 he married Mary Magill, born May 5, 1804, died 1886. In 1835 family left Chester County, Pennsylvania, and settled near Columbus, Ohio. Brothers and sisters of Jacob Wright: Samuel, Thomas, John, Joseph, Eliza (Story) and Letty (Howard). Mrs. Morris Brown, 4701 Woodland Avenue, Western Springs, Illinois.

J'45. (a) **Durham-Bugg.**—Want the places of records of the marriages of John Durham and Martha Bugg, on December 26, 1765? He lived in Henrico County, Virginia, and served in Revolutionary War from Virginia, 7th Regiment. Moved to Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1783.

(b) Also of John Durham, the son of the above, and Cecilia Bonham on December 12, 1801, in Kentucky. The father moved to Mercer County, Kentucky, where he died. Florence Purtill Snider, 2423 Boston, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

J'45. **Bradley.**—Want date and place of birth of Ambris or Ambros Bradley, Senior, of Pickens County, South Carolina or Randolph County, North Carolina. Also surname of wife, Elizabeth. Was in Pickens County, South Carolina in 1793. Was he born in North or South Carolina? Want any data about him. Lillian Bradley, 4701 6th Avenue, Los Angeles, 43, California.

J'45. (a) **Kuhn-Brandon.**—Wish ancestry of John Kuhn (Coon) born 1779, died 1850, raised Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, son of Michael and Catharine McClarty (McLarty) Kuhn (Coon). John married 1799 Margaret Brandon, born 1782, died 1844. Children, Mary, born 1801; Catharine 1803; Elizabeth 1805; John 1807; Nancy 1809; Michael 1811; William R. 1814; Archibald F. 1817; James E. 1818; Samuel 1822; Violate Jane 1825.

(b) **Kuhn-Hall-Barker.**—Wish data and descendants of John's sister Mary Kuhn (Coon) born 1782, raised Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, married 1st Stephen Hall and had Robert, Michael, John, 1806, Alexander L., 1809 and Catharine. Mary married 2nd — Barker and had: Archy and Samuel. Mrs. Hal M. Black, 3417 Country Club Place, Wichita 6, Kansas.

J'45. (a) **Rogers.**—Want any information on Simeon Rogers from Georgia who was in 1812 War, especially children's names and wife's. Who were the parents of Eliza C. Rogers born about 1815 in Georgia? Parents believed came from Carolina.

(b) **Everitt.**—Any information on James A. Everitt and Thomas Everitt of Georgia, especially wife and children's names of each are needed. Mrs. Merton W. Bogart, 1515 Wood Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

J'45. (a) **Scott.**—Want information of Rosanna Scott, married Richard Gulliams, Franklin

County, Virginia (Rocky Mount) later moved to Hendricks, Indiana. Rosanna was the daughter of William and Christine (Sellers) Scott, one of 12 children; brothers Mike, James, Amos, sisters married Barnett, Whitlow, Hall.

(b) Harrison.—Information of George W. Harrison, in the Revolution, a daughter married John Ringo, also in Revolution. Want data on Harrison. She had 12 children, youngest twins, George Ludwell Ringo-Nancy Lashbrook. These folk moved to Kentucky from Virginia after Revolution. Mrs. C. D. Nicholas, 534 West Lime Avenue, Monrovia, California.

J45. (a) Moore-Stone.—Who were the parents of Rachel Stone who was born June 10, 1764 in Amhurst County, Virginia, died March 4, 1809 in North Carolina at Globe Settlement, Caldwell County. She married in 1785 a Revolutionary Soldier, Daniel Moore, born December 12, 1764 in Virginia, died in Burke County, North Carolina in 1842.

(b) Brazelton.—Wanted the record of supplies given by William Brazelton, a Quaker, who

moved to Guilford County, North Carolina, from Pennsylvania. Married Sarah Shepard and moved to North Carolina, March 30, 1767 (Hinshaw Quaker Records of North Carolina). He was formerly from Maryland and name was spelled Brosseldon and sometimes Bresselton. Elizabeth S. Moore, 700 Taylor St., No. 604 San Francisco 2, California.

J45. (a) Jordan.—Who were the parents of James Jordan born in South Carolina about 1796. He married Mourning Mancil also of Camden or near there. They moved to southern Alabama in the early 1800's and settled in Covington County. Want dates of James parents, birth, Revolutionary service.

(b) Mancil.—Want data of Revolutionary ancestry concerning Mancil or (Mansel) Mourning Mancil, the daughter of Edward Mancil of South Carolina, married to one James Jordan. Edward Mancil had a brother named Robert, and they lived around Camden, South Carolina. Who were parents of Edward Mancil? Mrs. T. R. Prideaux, Box 1463, Lubbock, Texas.



GENEALOGY OF THE NORWOOD, Hogg, Lovick, Benners and Howell, Garrett, Harrison Lines. Compiled by Mrs. Alves Norwood Apperson. Binfords and Mort, Publishers, Portland, Oregon. Price \$10.00.

This book has a good "Contents" divided in ten chapters. The first chapter tells of the Norwoods in England, Virginia, North Carolina and Oregon. We are taken back in early English history and given the origin of the family. The family derives its name from the manor of Northwood Chesteners, since Norwood, and is of very ancient standing in Kent. The line comes down to Col. Henry Norwood who came to Virginia in 1649. Wills of William and George Norwood of Virginia, one dated 1702, the other 1749, are included. John Norwood of North Carolina and descendants are also found in this first chapter.

Chapter 2 gives the descendants of John Wall Norwood and his 2nd wife Leah Lenoir Whitaker Norwood. Among their children we have Judge William Norwood, a member of the House of Commons in Hillsboro, N. C. and Judge of the Superior Courts. He married Robina Hogg, daughter of James Hogg of Scotland; three other sons Thomas, Washington and John Wall Norwood, also four daughters. The children of Judge William and Robina (Hogg) Norwood follows, 8 in number and with each child a chart is included giving that child's descendants. Under this same chapter a grandchild of Judge William, through his son James Hogg, we find the author's father, James Alves Norwood, born North Carolina, married to Charlotte Jane Howell, going to Oregon in 1883.

Chapter 4 gives wills of John Wall Norwood,

1802, Leah Lenoir Whitaker Norwood, 1819 and William Norwood, 1842. Also a history of James Hogg of Scotland and North Carolina.

Chapter 5, Family records of Col. Thomas Lovick of England and North Carolina, and coat of arms.

Chapter 6, history of the Benner family. This gives letters written at St. Eustatia, West Indies, June 1, 1776 by Lucas J. Benners the father of a son Lucas, then a youth at College in Amsterdam, Holland, where he had been sent to be educated. The old Bible records are included and carry back before 1719. Lucas Jacob Benners, 4th of the name, came to North Carolina, married Sarah Partridge and their daughter married a Norwood.

Chapter 7 treats of Thomas Lenoir, a French Huguenot who came to Virginia and later to North Carolina, marrying Mourning Crowley and their son Gen. William Lenoir was a Kings Mountain hero, married Ann Ballard, General William Lenoir's sister Leah married as her second husband John Wall Norwood. Will of Thomas Lenoir given.

Chapter 8 is a history of the Howell family of Wales, Virginia and North Carolina. Dr. Collin Howell married Mourning Garrett and their daughter Charlotte Jane Howell married James Alves Norwood, the parents of the writer of this book.

Chapters 9 and 10 give the history of the Garrett and Harrison families as connected with the earlier named lines.

The book is well illustrated, with coats of arms, pictures of old homes and many members of the different families.

E. B. J.

1945 State War Project of the Massachusetts D.A.R.

IN January the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution undertook as their state war project for 1945 the raising of a sum of money for the purchase of mobile P.X.'s for all government hospitals in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Herbert Eugene McQuesten, State Regent, announced in May that a sufficient amount had been raised. In July the last unit was delivered and the project closed with all hospitals supplied according to their needs.

This project was suggested to the Massachusetts Daughters by Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Cannon, then Asst. Chief of the United States Army Exchange Branch, First Service Command, following his recovery from a serious heart ailment which confined him to his bed at Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, for nine months.

During his long convalescence the lieutenant colonel learned through actual experience the length of time a bed patient was forced to wait to secure from the post exchange of the hospital any article he might need or desire.

Though ill himself, the lieutenant colonel, ever mindful of the comfort of his men, drew the plans for a miniature post exchange on wheels, especially designed to carry from ward to ward the many articles on sale at the hospital's exchange, thus enabling patients prone in bed to do their own shopping.

Upon his release from Cushing General, Lieutenant Colonel Cannon turned these plans over to the Massachusetts D. A. R. through the State Vice Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Emmanuel Stamm, and it was immediately voted to supply all government hospitals in the state with these units.

In constructing the mobile P.X.'s the cabinet makers followed closely the original plans of Lt. Col. Cannon for the most part but in some instances where the construction of the hospital required it, changes had to be made to meet these requirements.

The units have been well received at all hospitals. Officers and privates sing their praises. A recent arrival from overseas

at Camp Myles Standish was heard to exclaim as a mobile P.X. was wheeled to his bedside, "Gee, this is the first chance I have had to spend a cent since I landed in the good old U. S. A.!"

The project was popular with the members from the beginning and the money was quickly subscribed. Chapters vied with each other in giving. Lucy Jackson Chapter was the first to give the full amount for a unit. Many individual gifts were made to honor regents, members and the memory of relatives and friends. Through the generosity of a member, New Bedford Chapter purchased a unit as a tribute to the memory of Mrs. William Tripp, recently deceased regent of that chapter.

Fifteen units have been given to hospitals as follows—one each to Waltham Regional, Westover Field and Chelsea Naval; two each to Cushing General and Camp Edwards; three to Camp Myles Standish; and five to Lovell General, North and South.

The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution gratefully acknowledge this opportunity for service afforded by the timely suggestion of Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Cannon, now retired.

LENORA WHITE MCQUESTEN
(Mrs. Herbert Eugene McQuesten),
State Regent, Massachusetts.



It Is Fun to Give

WHEN the Elizabeth Benton Chapter of Kansas City, Mo., observed its Golden Anniversary Nov. 20th, 1944, it wished to do something besides just celebrate, so it decided to collect a sum of money to be used for some worthy National project.

The chapter is happy to announce that on Feb. 13th, 1945, it presented to "The National War Projects" the sum of six hundred (\$600.00) dollars.

It was awarded the state prize for the greatest contribution to the fund.

Mayo General Hospital

BELIEVING that the members of the NSDAR would be interested in knowing something of the Mayo General Hospital at Galesburg, Illinois, in which our National Society has installed a radio system with ear phones at every bed, during the past year, I was able to secure information through the courtesy of Captain Robert H. Smith, who is serving there. Captain Smith was a doctor in civilian practice for a number of years before he entered the Army.

Mayo General Hospital was opened on February first, 1944. It was hailed as the brilliant climax of an achievement that was begun just nine months before in a cornfield. It emerged as a modern military hospital of 94 buildings and miles of corridors. The red brick buildings cover an area of 155 acres. It was built under the supervision and opened under the command of Colonel Henry L. Kraft. The hospital was named in honor of the Mayo Brothers of Rochester, Minnesota, for their great service to the Army during the first World War when they directed the training and supervision of hundreds of doctors. It was necessary for them to evaluate the abilities of all men in the Medical Corps and institute methods of instruction that would bring all medical personnel up to date in the most advanced theories and practice of medicine and surgery. Their school for medical officers and enlisted men was conducted at the famed Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. For exceeding merit in the medical cause they both rose in July 1918 from the rank of Major to Brigadier General.

Mayo General Hospital is completely equipped with the most modern of medical aids and staffed with highly qualified physicians and surgeons. On the staff are many medical officers, who before they entered the Army were doctors of national note, specialists in their branch of medicine. Mayo General has been designated by the War Department as one of the centers specializing in the surgery and treatment of neuro-surgery and treatment of neuro-surgical and vascular-surgery cases.

Mayo General Hospital has enough facilities for every-day living to be called a self-contained city in itself. There are 54

ward buildings for patients, comfortably housing 2,139 beds, a large administration building, modern quarters for officers, nurses, Wacs and enlisted technicians. There is a dental clinic, laboratories, an eye-ear-nose-throat-clinic, a large modern gymnasium, a library of more than 6,000 volumes. All types of books from technical texts to the latest novel. A chapel where services of all creeds are held, three mess halls capable of serving 9,000 meals a day, everyone has all the food he can eat and plenty of milk. Red Cross offices and recreation hall and auditorium. A post office, motion picture theater, telegraph and telephone installations, post exchange, lunch room, laundry and warehouses for the supply of the vast amount of medical supplies required for a hospital of this size. There is also a swimming pool.

Leyte, Bastogne, Aachen, the Gothic Line—names that are almost household words to the headline reader—all represent battles that were won by the U. S. Army, but not without cost. Thousands of our wounded men are now back in the United States and many are sent to Mayo General Hospital which is one of 60 of such hospitals in the country. These men arrive by rail and air and are receiving the treatment of modern medical science at its best. Up to recent months it was considered best by the War Department to assign patients to hospitals as close to their homes as possible, but now, because of the great number of casualties being sent to the States and the increased efficiency possible with specialized medical services, the policy was no longer feasible. Upon his arrival at the hospital, a patient is briefly interviewed, checked for type of wounds and assigned to one of the large, airy wards where treatments are immediately begun. If he does not require surgical work and he is able to get around without difficulty or aggravation of his condition he is given leave of 15 days after 5 days in the hospital. A patient's stay in the hospital is made as pleasant as possible. By engaging in occupational therapy he can put into use muscles and fingers made stiff from injury. He can make belts, billfolds and weave small rugs which he may keep for himself. All work is super-

vised by experienced occupational therapists.

Nationally known stars of stage, screen and radio visit Mayo General frequently to entertain the patients. Red Cross workers promote parties frequently, with ample refreshments. Baseball is a favored sport here as elsewhere. In July the Cubs came to meet the Mayo General Hospital Nine. To provide both entertainment and musical therapy, the hospital has its own band, the 345th Army Service Forces Band, one of the most highly rated military bands in the country.

Reconditioning, a process of regulated games and planned exercise designed to shorten the period of convalescence is begun

the first or second day after the patients' arrival. Even those unable to leave their beds take part in the program, engaging in scientifically planned exercises.

The morale of the patients is high and there is an atmosphere of cheerfulness around the hospital. Few of the men are bitter although many are lying with arm or leg in plaster cast or with traction weights and pulleys, walking with canes or crutches, undergoing operations, all slowly being made as nearly whole as possible. They know they are getting the best medical treatment possible.

MRS. JUD PIERSON HALL,
Vice-Chairman, *Western Division*
Press Relations Committee.



Antique and Colonial Arts

Patience Wright Chapter D. A. R. of Laguna Beach, California, held an "Antique and Colonial Arts Exhibit" on July 24th to make money for the D. A. R. War Fund.

Collections in the following classes were displayed during the afternoon and evening: Brass and Copper, Books, Maps and Manuscripts, Currier and Ives and Godey Prints, Daguerrotypes, Dolls and Samplers, Silver, Shawls, Book Plates, China, Clocks, Glass, Lamps, Jewelry, Lace and Fine Linens, Costumes, Pewter, Quilts and Coverlets, Furniture, Spinning Wheels, and Music Boxes.

There were thousands of items, some of which were of great value historically as well as monetarily, such as lace once owned by Empress Eugenia, a shawl worn by Queen Wilhelmina, a watch chain belonging to the Bonapart family, a Dolly Madison plate, a Lincoln cup and saucer used in the White House, a cup and saucer belonging to Roger Williams' father, papers signed by Washington and by John Quincy Adams, a 200 year old leather bound genealogy printed in England and giving the "Royal Genealogy

Tables of Emperors, Kings and Princes" from "Adam and Evah" on down. There were hand woven textiles, woolen and linen and Fans worthy a place in the Metropolitan Museum. Also Brocade wedding gowns of great grandmothers day and hand embroidered frills and fichus. An Elder Brewsters chair, a pewter teapot dated 1423, candle molds, fluting irons and butter ladles, not forgetting a piece of the figure head of the old U. S. S. Constitution. There were patch work quilts and woven coverlets sufficient for an entire exhibit alone.

Refreshments were served from a beautiful colonial dressed table, by Daughters and Girl Scouts.

The fact that everything was placed, displayed and taken home again in one day, without loss or breakage, is a source of pride to the sponsors. They are also happy over the unexpectedly large attendance and the many favorable comments. Residents of Laguna Beach obtained a more comprehensive knowledge of this six year old Chapter, and the work it does.

MRS. W. E. HARRIS,
Regent.

Editorially Speaking . . .

DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

JOY fills my heart as I know it does yours that the long dark years of war are over at last and that the world may return to the pursuits of peace.

We must all pull together for the brave new world that is to be. That means that we must strive to keep all the good that has come out of war service and its fine unity.

The D. A. R. have much of which to be proud in this regard. Through reports coming into this office I have learned how great this service has been.

Brighter days are in store for the magazine. We can soon obtain more newsprint paper and can print more pages each month. Then, too, we can print more pictures, now that copper and zinc are not needed for munitions.

But we cannot do this immediately. We have to wait until the government gives the word to go ahead.

One of the most comforting things for your editor is to be found in the kind letters which come from our readers and contributors praising the progress of the Magazine. Such letters were a joy to us in the midst of war and they will be equally helpful in peace days.

Look about you for an interesting story for the Magazine. Our own members will receive close attention from your editor.

Please address such communications to me personally. Sending them to others only delays their consideration.

In the spirit of true thankfulness for the victory and those who have brought it about.

Faithfully your Editor,
ELISABETH E. POE.



Little rivers seem to have the indefinable quality that belongs to certain people in the world,—the power of drawing attention without courting it, the faculty of exciting interest by their very presence and way of doing things.

DEAR SUBSCRIBERS:

THE month of October brings to Washington the members of the National Board of Management for the first peace-time meeting since December 1941.

The Society has carried on valiantly through these war years, but the members must not lose interest because the stress and strain of the war projects are over. Much must be done toward the rehabilitation of the wounded veterans. Our regular committees need our attention to an even greater extent than before, as many of these have been slighted in the years of greater need.

In order to fully understand the work of these several committees, be sure to read carefully every issue of the *NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*. . . . Get ideas for your own work, and then write interesting articles, telling us what you have done, so that we may print in the Magazine and thereby help others to know the real work of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours most cordially,
ISABELLE C. NASON.



The Skylark

The first time that I ever heard the skylark was on the great plain of Salisbury. Sheep were feeding and shepherds were watching nearby. From the contentment of her lowly nest in the grass the songstress rose on quivering wings, pouring out a perfect flood of joy. With infinite courage the feathered atom breasted the spaces of the sky, as if her music lifted her irresistibly upward. With sublime confidence she passed out of sight into the azure; but not out of hearing, for her cheerful voice fell yet more sweetly through the distance, as if it were saying, "Forever, forever!"—HENRY VAN DYKE.

CONSTITUTION HALL

SEASON 1945-46

1945

SEPTEMBER

- 21—Community War Fund
- 30—San Carlo Opera Company

OCTOBER

- 6—San Carlo Opera Company
- 7—San Carlo Opera Company
- 14—Christian Science Lecture
- 17—Lawrence Tibbett
- 19—Alec Templeton
- 21—Fritz Kreisler
- 23—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 25—Washington Grand Opera Co.
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra
- 29—Victor Borge
- 30—Washington Choral Society
- 31—National Symphony Orchestra

NOVEMBER

- 2—Phila. La Scala Opera
- 4—Claudio Arrau
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra
- 8—First Piano Quartet
- 9—Christian Science Lecture
- 11—Ballet Theater (matinee and eve)
- 12—Ballet Theatre
- 13—Ballet Theatre
- 14—Washington Grand Opera Co.
- 16—National Geographic Society
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—Gladys Swarthout (afternoon)
- 18—Luthrean Rally (evening)
- 19—United Nations Forum
- 20—Egon Petri
- 21—National Symphony Orchestra
- 22—Phila. La Scala Opera
- 23—National Geographic Society
- 25—National Symphony Orchestra
- 26—United Nations Forum
- 27—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 30—National Geographic Society

DECEMBER

- 2—Artur Rubenstein
- 3—United Nations Forum
- 6—Washington Grand Opera Co.
- 7—National Geographic Society
- 10—Platoff's Cossacks
- 11—Washington Choral Society
- 12—Phila. La Scala Opera
- 14—National Geographic Society
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra
- 17—United Nations Forum
- 18—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 19—National Symphony Orchestra
- 21—Washington Grand Opera
- 23—National Symphony Orchestra

1946

JANUARY

- 4—National Geographic Society
- 6—Robert Casadesus
- 8—National Symphony Orchestra
- 9—National Symphony Orchestra
- 10—Boston Symphony Orchestra
- 11—National Geographic Society
- 13—National Symphony Orchestra

- 14—Phila. La Scala Opera
- 15—Don Cossack Male Chorus
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra
- 17—The Baltimore Symphony Orchestra
- 18—National Geographic Society
- 20—Ezio Pinza
- 24—Washington Grand Opera
- 25—National Geographic Society
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—National Lutheran Chorus
- 29—Philadelphia Orchestra

FEBRUARY

- 1—National Geographic Society
- 3—National Symphony Orchestra
- 4—Phila. La Scala Opera
- 5—James Melton
- 6—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe
- 7—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe
- 8—National Geographic Society
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra
- 11—Christian Science Lecture
- 12—Lotte Lehmann
- 13—National Symphony Orchestra
- 14—Baltimore Symphony Orchestra
- 15—National Geographic Society
- 17—Jascha Heifetz
- 18—Washington Grand Opera
- 19—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 21—Rosario and Antonio
- 22—National Geographic Society
- 24—National Symphony Orchestra
- 26—Washington Grand Opera
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra

MARCH

- 1—National Geographic Society
- 3—Budu Sayao
- 5—Washington Choral Society
- 7—Phila. La Scala Opera
- 8—National Geographic Society
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra
- 12—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 15—National Geographic Society
- 17—Francescati
- 18—United Nations Forum
- 20—National Symphony Orchestra
- 22—National Geographic Society
- 24—National Symphony Orchestra
- 25—United Nations Forum
- 26—Washington Grand Opera
- 29—National Geographic Society
- 30—National Symphony Orchestra
- 31—Vladimir Horowitz

APRIL

- 1—United Nations Forum
- 2—Markova and Dolin
- 3—National Symphony Orchestra
- 4—National Symphony Orchestra
- 5—National Geographic Society
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra
- 8—United Nations Forum
- 9—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 10—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 14-20—D.A.R. Congress
- 21—Christian Science Lecture

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(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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